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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 28 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

# Black Shirt Battalion Badly Shaken

## *Abyssinian Bid To Capture Makale-Adowa Rd.*

## Determined Struggle Begins

## ITALIAN ROUT IN TEMBIEN FRONT

ADDIS ABABA, February 1.

**A determined struggle has now begun for the possession of 75 mile long road from Makale to Adowa.**

**The Italian main forces are believed to be concentrating on South-west Hausien.**

**The Blackshirts are reported to have been badly shaken in their first serious engagement since the outbreak of war.**

**Ras Kassa's troops are concentrated near Agula and will threaten the road from the East, while Ras Mulugheta's army is stationed round Seket as reserve and can be thrown into action whenever the situation demands.—Reuter.**

### *MAKALE CAN BE TAKEN ANY TIME*

#### *3,000 Italians Killed In Fighting In Tembien*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 1.

Makale can be taken whenever the Ethiopians like, according to military opinion here

To-day's communique, giving the Abyssinian account of the recent fighting in Tembien, states that over 3,000 Italians were killed in January. It does not give separately casualties for the Tembien battle.

### *SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY*

matically fall into their hands and that direct assault is likely as it would involve unnecessary sacrifice of life.

It is, therefore, probable that they will concentrate on harassing the enemy, rather to the north-west.

The main object of the Italian attack here is attributed to the realisation that the Adowa-Makale road will become too vulnerable. Failure to attack, brought the Ethiopian front line almost on to this road.

*Effect*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Feb. 1.

The sanctions on the whole are working well, according to the report of the sanctions experts. But in order that full details of the effect of the sanctions may be obtained, all States members of the League, such as Austria, Hungary, and Albania who are not applying the sanctions have been asked to give full details of their trade with Italy.

## CONGRESS PARTY DECISION

### Leader To Support Condolence Resolution Over King George's Death

### INFORMAL TALK OVER WAGES BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Congress Party met to-day. About 27 members were present. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presided. The old office-bearers were re-elected, except that besides Mr. Asaf Ali the following whips were appointed:—Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Jogendar Singh and Mr. Satyanarain Singh.

The following Executive Committee was elected:—Seth Govinddas, Mr. Srikrishna Singh, Mr. Deshmukh, Dr. Khan Sahib, Dr. N. C. Bardaloi, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Venkatchalam Chetty and Mr. Shamlal.

The Party decided that its leader should speak tomorrow on their behalf, supporting the condolence and loyalty resolution over the death of King George.

It is understood that condolence motions regarding the late Lord Reading and Mr. Deen Narain Singh will be made on Tuesday.

Sir Frank Noyce and Mr. A. G. Clow held an informal conference to-day with Sir H. P. Modv, Mr. Milligan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. V. Giri and Mr. S. Satyamurti when they discussed the Wages Payment Bill in the light of further opinions received from commercial bodies and local Governments on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. It is understood that a fair measure of success had achieved in trying to come to an understanding.—

## ALL-MADRAS OUT FOR 142

### Ramaswamy Makes Top Score Of 48 Hitting 7 Fours And A Sixer

### HOME TEAM'S SLOW GAME

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, February 2.

The Australian Touring Team which came here last evening from Secunderabad commenced a three-day match against an All-Madras XI at noon to-day.

On their arrival yesterday they received great ovation from cricket enthusiasts who flocked the station platform in such large numbers that they could only, with difficulty be controlled by the police.

There were unexpected showers of rain this morning, which threatened to interfere. But by 11 the weather cleared and it was decided to commence play at noon in order to save the pitch from being cut up through too early a start after the rain.

C. P. Johnstone, Captain of the Home Team, won the toss and play commenced at 12 noon Madras batting.

For the Australians, Ryder omitted Ellis and Alexander, Oxenham coming in for the first time after he pulled his leg muscle at Lahore. Frank Tarrant filled the eleventh place and Joe Davis the twelfth. The teams were:

MADRAS: C. P. Johnstone (Capt.), A. R. C. Southey, A. G. Ramsingh, H. P. Ward, C. Ramaswamy, M. Ranganathan, M. Baliah, M. J. Gopalan, S. V. Thiruvenkatachari, E. Godfrey and V.S. Parankusam.

AUSTRALIANS: Ryder, Frank Tarrant, Love, Bryant, Morrisby, Hendry, Macartney, Oxenham, Nagel, Mair and Leather.

time 26 of the 27 on board. Eventually Mair got the wicket. He was working for beating and bowling Johnstone. Johnstone could have been easily stumped, if he had not been bowled. The home Captain had batted for 70 minutes for his 35 which included four hits to the boundary (41-1-35).

Southby who was now 6 was joined by another left-hander, namely, Ramsingh.

Incidentally the Madras team includes four left-handed batsmen, namely, Johnstone, Ramsingh, Ramaswamy and Balia.

Southby was all but bowled by the same ball that had bowled Johnstone. Oxenham, though always looking dangerous, was played carefully, and ten minutes from lunch he was replaced by Leather. At lunch the score was 57 for one.

TWO WICKETS FALL FOR 5

The expected ascendency of bowlers materialised after lunch, when two more batsmen were bowled in less than three quarters of an hour, for the addition of only five runs. Leather sent Southby's balls flying in his first over (57-2-12). Thereafter Oxenham and Macartney had the batsmen tied up to such un extent that in 40 minutes the score increased by only five runs. Macartney had Ward morally beaten several times, before he hit the stumps. It was clear that the bowlers were making good use of the advantage that the wicket was giving them (62-3-1).

Ramsingh was now joined by another left-hander, C. Ramaswamy, the former Davis Cup player. He introduced methods which appeared to be badly wanted to restore the morale of batsmen, and hit the second ball, he received from Macartney to leg-boundary, rather desparately. Ramsingh who had been batting with great patience for 70 minutes, however, left soon afterwards, being L.B.W. to Oxenham, and Ranghanatham was then out to a skied catch, at extra cover off Macartney. Five wickets were down for 75 at 3/35 p.m.

Ramaswamy was now joined by his brother Baliah.

Baliah tried to emulate Ramaswamy's methods, but failing to connect with a big attempted hit was bowled (82-6-5). At this stage Macartney's figures were 11/6/12/3.

Gopalan enlivened matters by driving Macartney to the boundary, and Ramaswamy got two fours in one over from Oxenham. But in spite of this quickening in the rate of scoring, the total, when a second break was made at 4 after three hours' play, had not reached hundred—a rate of run per two minutes. At tea the score was 97 for six.

A boundary hit by Ramaswamy sent up 100 in 180 minutes on resumption. Oxenham then took three of the remaining four wickets, and Mair the fourth, and the Madras innings closed ten minutes before the drawing of stumps, and play was concluded at the fall of the last Madras wicket. Ramaswamy was egged on by the crowd to hit, and he obliged by ondriving Macartney for a grand six, but thereafter played with restraint. Gopalan and Tirvenkatachari were out L.B.W. to Oxenham, and Godfrey was bowled by Mair.

Parankusam was bowled by Oxenham and the Madras innings closed for 142, after lasting for 225 minutes. This is the slowest day's score in the tour. Ramaswamy hit seven fours and six and gave no chance in a stay of 100 minutes.

The score at lunch time was 57 for 1 wicket.

**ALL - MADRAS—1ST INNINGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| C. P. Johnstone b Mair .... | 35 |
| Southby (not out) .... | 12 |
| Ramsingh (not out) .... | 10 |
| Extras .... | 0 |
| Total (for 1 wkt.) .... | 57 |

**(Complete score not received).**

## MAHATMA IN FINE FETTLE

### Crisp Cold Of Ahmedabad Suits Him Well: Appetite Improves

### THE URGE TO RESUME ACTIVITY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, wires from Ahmedabad under date February 2 as follows:—

"For the first time during Mahatma Gandhi's illness of eight weeks, the manometer recorded the lowest pressure to-day, namely 150 and 80, which is almost his normal. The change to Ahmedabad has been all to the good, he has had undisturbed rest, and crisp cold has suited him well. He has been taking his regular strolls on the Vidyapith terrace, morning and evening. His appetite has improved, and he is taking enough nourishment. He now feels the urge to resume some light activity, but the doctors have advised him to go slow, and even when he resumes normal activity he will have to do so with well-adjusted intervals of rest and sleep.—A. P.

## EX-EDITOR OF "PUNCH" PASSES

### Sir Owen Seaman Dies At Age Of 75

LONDON, Feb. 2

The death has occurred of Sir Owen Seaman.

(Sir Owen Seamen whose death is reported at the age of 75 succeeded Sir. F. Burnard as editor of "Punch" in 1906, of which he was assistant editor and retained the post till 1932 when he resigned in November of that year. He had a remarkable gift for humorous verse, and wrote for "Punch" since 1894. He was knighted in 1914. He published "Interludes of an Editor" in 1929.)

## Suppression Of Civil Liberties In India

## Jawaharlal On Need Of Impressing British Public

### *DANGERS OF AFFILIATING ORGANISATIONS ABROAD TO CONGRESS*

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A Conference was held at Caxton Hall to-day to discuss methods of carrying on Indian propaganda in England. The Conference was attended by delegates from various Indian and English organisations interested in Indian affairs.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised the necessity of impressing on the British public the fact that various civil liberties in India were suppressed.

It was suggested that a central organisation should be formed in India to supply authentic reports to organisations in England to enable them to fulfil their objects.

Pundit Jawaharlal pointed out that organisations abroad could not be affiliated to the Congress, and urged that the name of the Congress should not be used as it might compromise Congress.

"FAITH NOT OF FAITHFUL KIND"

Answering questions, Pundit Jawaharlal declared that he did not attach great importance to Dr. Ambedkar's change of faith "because his faith was not of the faithful kind." A leader like Dr. Ambedkar, he said, represented the upper strata of the Depressed into competition and seeking jobs in their desire to share the spoils. The real underdog and the depressed were represented by Mahatma Gandhi rather than the non-Congress section who want to make the Depressed Class depressed for ever by agreeing to a separate electorate for them.—Indian Allied News.

### *Congress Party Sends Urgent Whips*

NEW DELHI, February 2.

The "United Press" understands that the Congress Party has sent urgent whips to-day to those members of the party who have not arrived as yet. More whips may be issued to-morrow if necessary.—United Press.

### *Congress Nationalists Meet*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Congress Nationalist Party met to-day under the presidency of Mr. Aney. Those present included Mr. A. C. Dutt, Mr. Suryakumar Some, Sardar Sant Singh, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Mr. Amendranath Chatterjee.

There was no change in the personnel of office-bearers.

The meeting considered a con-

## No Special Session Of Congress

## In Absence Of Crisis Expenditure Of Three Lakhs Unjustifiable

**The suggestion of a possibility of postponing the discussion on the question of acceptance of offices under the Reforms, scheduled for the Lucknow Congress, is ridiculed in well-informed Congress circles, who do not think there is any justification for such a move.**

**One prominent Congress leader in the city, characterised the news in this connection, circulated by an Agency, as "unauthenticated."**

**The idea of another "special" Congress session is also discredited on similar grounds. What is the impending national crisis, which would create a state of emergency in the country? This was the question of another prominent Congress leader put to a "Chronicle" representative, by way of retort, when the message was shown to him.**

The deplorable aspect of such messages, which are not based on fact, it is stated, would be to give an entirely false picture of the developments in the country, and to represent Congress leaders in a false position.

The suggestion that the issue of acceptance of offices would embarrass the Pundit, is equally held to ridicule. For by implication, it only leads one to understand that the presidential gadi of the Indian National Congress is a "bed of roses" and that politics is something of a surf-riding!

More than this, it is no secret that Punditji, ever since he left the Indian shores, has been keeping himself in touch, through weekly and often bi-weekly communications, with all the prominent Congress leaders in various parts of India, not excluding Mahatmaji. He is, it is said, as fully cognisant of the latest developments in the political situation of the country. The issue of acceptance of offices, with which Pundit Motilal Nehru had a greater deal to do than many Congressmen, is nothing new to Pundit Jawaharlal, and it is pointed out that acceptance of offices is the last question which would cause any embarrassment to him.

As for the special session of the Indian National Congress, it is pointed out that during the last fifteen years, only two such sessions have been held, and at present there is no likelihood of the development of a national crisis, which would justify an expenditure of nearly three lakhs of rupees.

### *ALL QUIET ON NORTHERN FRONT*

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 2

A lull in fighting is reported from the northern front where foreign Red Cross units, notably the British Ambulance, are working at full pressure, night and day, to cope with the wounded arriving from the Frontline. The morale of Ethiopian troops is excellent, and there is no shortage of food, according to a foreign road engineer who arrived at the capital from Magdala.

The roads, however, are in a terrible condition, and the mule transport is becoming quicker than mechanical vehicles. Following the defeat of Ras Desta, the Abyssinian Military authorities are taking immediate steps to retrieve the position in Somaliland, and streets of the Capital have again become recruiting centres, where men are being enlisted in new units for despatch to the south as soon as ready.

Meanwhile Dedjasmatch Bayenna, and Dedjasmatch Ababa are speeding up to the south with 60,000 men, including special camel troops, and as Abyssinians are proving themselves adepts at covering great distances with amazing rapidity the military authorities express the hope this ability will bring them success.—Reuter's Special.

## Inflationists Oppose New Taxes Move

## Reply To Roosevelt's Intimation Of Finding Finance

WASHINGTON, February 1.

**Fifty members of Congress, who are inflationists, have answered President Roosevelt's intimation that Congress must find the finance required under the recently passed Soldiers' Bonus Bill. Led by Representative Wright Patman, they have tabled a resolution opposing the imposition of any new taxes for the three billion dollar Soldiers' Bonus Bill and the Administration's Farm Programmes.**

**CONTROLLED CURRENCY INFLATION URGED**

**Instead of fresh taxation they urge "controlled currency inflation". Simultaneously with this move, Senator Thomas has promised to inaugurate a drive in the Senate for the purpose of blocking all tax legislation or the issuance of bonds until the Treasury issues currency against the present idle gold and silver stocks.**

**Although these moves are causing considerable uncertainty in political and financial circles, it is stated that the leaders of the Administration expect to be able to halt the inflationist drive.—Indian Allied News.**

### *BHULABHAI FOR AMBALA*

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai left this morning for Ambala to be present at a meeting of the All-India Cantonment's Association which has been called to discuss the provisions of the Cantonment Bill pending before the Assembly.

The Association sent repeated requests to Sjt. Desai to attend their sitting to hear their viewpoints regarding pending legislation.

Sjt. Desai returns to Delhi tonight.

A huge crowd bade farewell to Herr Oscar Speck, a canoist, who left Calcutta for Chittagong, on Sunday morning.

### *MYSTERIOUS DEATH SEQUEL*

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 2

The Paris police have detained a man and woman whom the London police wish to interview in connection with the mysterious death of Max Kassel known in the London underworld as "Max the Red" whose bullet-riddled body was discovered, eight days ago, in a lonely lane near Saint Albans. Meanwhile the Scotland Yard detectives took possession of a flat at Soho District, in which the police believe Kassel met his death before the body was taken in a motor-car and dumped under a hedge.

# TABULATED ADLETS
# ONE Anna Per Word
# Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted very efficient stenotypist.** Only those with good English and minimum speed of 150 need apply with testimonials to Box No. 5577, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Hindu Compounder, Borivli,** Bombay Suburb:—Apply personally Dr. Nanubhai Jeshtaram, opp. Central Brank Branch, Kalbadevi Road. (5575.)

**Wanted a graduate with French to** work as French Teacher in the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. Pay upto Rs. 55, service pensionable. Apply with testimonials to the Director of Public Instruction, Bhavnagar, State, Bhavnagar. (2584.)

**Wanted—District Inspectors for** the sale of our Tea on a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, including T. A. Apply for particulars to the Elphinstone Trading Co., 4, Garstin Place, Calcutta. (5545).

**Wanted (1) a qualified Radio** Engineer and (2) an experienced Radio mechanic. Knowledge of Refrigerator work and capability to speak in Hindi and Marathi are considered desirable. Apply stating qualifications. experience, age, etc., to Post Box No. 118, Bombay, before 12th February 1936. (2520).

**Wanted unemployed persons of all** qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi, (enclosing 5 pice stamp.) (5564.)

**Wanted Resident Managers on** Rs. 75/- in charge of Show Rooms for Cash and Hire Purchase business. Must invest Rs. 300/- against stocks. The Allianz Industrial Corporation, Ltd. Tuticorin. (5560.)

**Wanted Young Energetic Hindu** Lady, who can teach for two hours daily, sewing, stitching, cutting and, if possible, embroidery and hosiery in a Widow's Home in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—5—60. Apply Box No. 5538, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 56. EDUCATIONAL

**Ensure success at Senior Cam**bridge or University examination by joining "Desai's Coaching Classes" Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (5563).

**Hello! Evening Classes for Elec**tricity, Wireless, Telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting starting at cheap rates.—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (5572).

**Guarantee Cambridge Course en**sures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

**Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewrit**ing Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5560).

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

**11 Monthly 9-3/4—Rupee—Instal**ments Liquidate 100—Rupee—Loan—and—Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5523)

### 73 AGENTS WANTED

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS** to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

**For Sale an antique English Chim**ing Clock, beautiful peal of bells and fitted with perpetual Calendar. Height of clock about 20". Makers name A. B. Savory & Sons, London. No reasonable offer refused. Can be inspected at Lund & Blockley. Clock Specialists, Bombay. (5576.)

**For Sale—Two Second-hand An**derson Oil Expellers with Tempering apparatus in best condition. Apply Paramsingh Chanchalsingh Sargodha (Punjab). (5555).

### 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tea—Expert in Tea Business with** 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Public Notices

CAR FOR SALE.

CHEVROLET TOURER 1930 model, six Wheeler, in first class order. Owner driven only 20,500 miles. Recently driven from Devgad to Ichalkaranji 98 miles and up a Ghat did 20.25 miles per Gallon. Newly fitted with six air Wheels (Rs. 250/.) Following 'Extra' fittings. Lucas rear vision panorama mirror, spot light and rear vision mirror, Lucas Electric Windscreen wiper (new), air inlet, two Electric and one Lucas bulb horn, Hydraulic jack, Foot-pump and feed oil can, vulcanizing outfit. Insured value Rs. 1,600 asking 1200 or near offer. Immediate delivery.

COLONEL FRERE,
Ichalkaranji.
2549.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for thirty (30) Shares Nos. 320343—52, 153763—72 and 342309—18 of the Bundi Portland Cement Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Dosibai Dinshawji Jangalwala have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

DOSIBAI DINSHAWJI JANGALWALA,
630, Hormadz Mansion, Dadar Parsee Colony,
Dadar, Bombay. (2355.)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DR. COHN WIENER, the Curator of the Picture Gallery, Baroda, and Late Head of the Humboldt-Hochschule, Berlin, will deliver a series of three lectures under the auspices of this University on the following subjects—(with lantern slides) on the days mentioned below at 6 p.m. each day in the Lecture Theatre, First Floor, South Wing, of the University Buildings:—

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside at the first lecture.

| DATE. | SUBJECT. |
|---|---|
| 4th February, 1936 | —Chinese art from the beginning to the earliest Buddhist works. |
| 5th February, 1936 | —The height and decay of Chinese art. |
| 7th February, 1936 | —The development of Japanese art. |

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st January, 1936.
(2594.)

GENUINE ENGLISH.
**CROOKES GLARE GLASSES**
in Tropic-proof frames
**Rs. 7-8** per pair.
**LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.**
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IV.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Notice has been given, under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for a motion to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1936-37 are discussed:—

By Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For providing rupees one lac for the purpose of equipping every Municipal School with a radio receiver so as to impart education through the medium of talkies, etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 31st January, 1936.
2592.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two transfer Receipts No. 4545 for five shares Nos. 9613, 8955, 5876, 5878, 1524 Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works standing in the joint names of M.C.O. Bhukhanwalla and P.M.A. Bhukanwalla have been lost or mislaid. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the same in any way.

PARIKH JAMNADAS MULCHAND,
88, Stock Exchange Bldg Fort, Bombay.
5578.

## Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LTD., Bombay, hereby announce that the present issue of shares of Rs. 5 lakhs has been over-subscribed and the subscription list has been CLOSED this day.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
President.
1-2-1936.
2588.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WILLIAM ERSKINE MAWHOOD, WALTER LOMAX and CHARLES EDMOND HITCHINGS. carrying on business in London under the name and firm of Messrs. Gibbon and Co., have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 352 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No 16 of Princess Dock Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4779(1), Street Nos. 230-232 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and leased to Jugal Kishore Balmukundas and another, on or towards the South by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees and leased to Wassiamull Assumull and partly by Carnac Bunder Siding Road.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1936.

THAKORDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2595.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINBAI, wife of Merwanji Cowasji Jhaveri and JALEJAR MERWANJI JHAVERI have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property on any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THOSE two pieces of land with buildings thereon situate at Amboli and Andheri villages in Taluka Salsette District Thana registration Sub-District Bandra, admeasuring 3443 and 85 square yards respectively, the first mentioned land bears part of Survey No. 83 of the Amboli Village and part of Survey No. 11 and Entry No. 683c of the Andheri village aforesaid and the second mentioned land bears part of Survey No. 83 and Pot No. 3. The boundaries of the said two plots are: East partly by the property of Bhogilal Nanalal and partly by a Water Nala, West by the property of Ranchhodji Ramji, North by a Public Road and South by the property of Dhansukhram N. Shukla.

Dated this 1st day of February 1936.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2590.

## Public Notices

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engine Supervisor at Dumlotte (27 miles from Karachi) on a salary of Rs. 175-7 1/2-250 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters.

The appointment will be governed by the rules in force from time to time.

Applicants should possess a 1st Class Engineers' Certificate or equivalent qualification from a recognised University, College, or Technical school and should have had considerable experience of running High Power Oil Engines and High Duty Steam Engines, Pumps and Boilers. He should be a thoroughly practical man, able to carry out all kinds of repairs to all types of machinery.

The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation for one year and will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from the Health Officer.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify the candidate.

Applications stating age, nationality or caste, qualifications and practical experience together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the Undersigned on or before 28th February 1936.

CHIEF OFFICER.
2593.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATUBHAI KASANBHAI and BAI CHANDAVAHU, wife of the said Matubhai Kasanbhai have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make this same known in writing to us at our Office at LENTIN CHAMBERS, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Forjett Street Cross Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1146.69 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 4 of the Estate of J. R. Patel and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 4/661 of Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3428 (1) and Street No. 2 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 2 of Mr. J. R. Patel's Estate now belonging to Mukunddas Bhagwandas and others and partly by Plot No. 1 of the above Estate and now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants, on or towards the West by Plot No. 6A in the occupation of Dhunjishaw Ratanji Karani and others on or towards the North by the Road called Forjett Street Cross Road and on or towards the South by the property of Cassumally Jerajbhai Peerbhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of a Tenant of the Vendors.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1936.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2589.

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## SCIENTISTS' HELP FOR INDUSTRY

### Bombay 'Varsity Technological Association's Report

The Annual Report of the Technological Association, University of Bombay, for 1935-'36 says that the Association was formed mainly with the object of providing its members with an organisation which would foster a spirit of co-operation and amity among them and enable them to come in contact with eminent industrialists, technologists and important industrial concerns and thus have a more intimate contact with the existing industries and industrial conditions in this country. The Association says the report, is forging ahead towards realisation of those aims.

The total number of members in the year under review is 44 as against 24 of the previous year thus showing an increase of 83 per cent.

Ten lectures were delivered and five papers read before the Association during the year on varied topics.

Encouraged by visits to local works, the Association organised two tours visiting mills, mines and factories all over India.

In conclusion the report suggests that for the sake of great contact technical men and institutions who are interested in the activities of the Association should inform the Secretary of their names and addresses and every effort will be made to send out individual notices of meetings and discussions. They would then be able to attend the meettings, take part in the discussions and help with their knowledge and experience. The Report assures the capitalists and captains of industry that the doors of the Association are always open to them and the Association will be happy to co-operate with them in all matters of mutual interest.

### Exhibition Of Tibetan Pictures

The Hon. Secretary, Theosophical Society, writes:—

In conjunction with the Muslim Students' Union, and the Buddha Society, the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, are going to arrange at their premises an exhibition of very rare Tibetan, Banners paintings depicting Buddha and his disciples, and in addition the various gods and goddesses, famous Lamas and Indian pandits. The pictures are at least a century old and are painted by Tibetan Buddhist monks on silk in vivid colours. They have been collected from Tibetan monasteries and will be taken over the continent and America in the very near future

These pictures are one of the largest collections in the world and we trust that the public will not fail to take the best advantage of this exhibition which is kept open to the public free of any charge whatsoever. The exhibition will be kept open between the hours of 4 and 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), and on Sunday, 2nd February, 1936, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, also.

## *MODERN TURKISH PAINTINGS*

### First Exhibition In Moscow

(From Our Correspondent.)
MOSCOW, Jan. 7.
(By Air Mail.)

The first exhibition of modern Turkish painting has recently opened in Moscow, in the presence of Soviet and Turkish notables, among them M. M. Litvinov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Salekh Djimjois, Turkish Governmental representative in charge of the exhibition, and others. 80 representative paintings of 33 Turkish artists are on display in the exhibition, and are indicative of the tremendous creative energies and abilities released by the national struggle for liberation of the Turkish people. The most outstanding themes to be observed in the works on display are the struggle of national liberation and for a new culture.

## WOMAN JOURNALIST IN SOMALIA

### Madame Paule Herfort Puzzles The Natives

Madame Marie Edith de Bonneuil, the well-known French journalist of British origin, who is now in Eritrea, has cancelled her trip to Somalia.

The small band of foreign journalists here, however, have not been deprived of the company of a woman. We have with us Madame Paule Herfort of the Intransigeant, a friend of Mussolini and the third white woman to have penetrated to Kufra. She has had experience as war correspondent with the French armies in Morocco as well as with the Italians in Libya, but this is her first trip to East Africa.

She is a character. "Here I am not a woman", she is fond of repeating. "I am just a journalist." Indeed she roughs it like the rest of us, wears shorts and trousers, affects the Eton crop and disdains even the lip stick.

Wherever she goes she arouses great curiosity among the natives. They have never seen a woman in European trousers before and at first sight they mistake her for a man. But it is the native women who display the greatest curiosity and when they realise that she belongs to the same sex as themselves their gestures become comically expressive of their astonishment.

HER ONLY FEAR

Madame Herfort allows herself to be teased outrageously. But she stands her ground valiantly and generally gives as much as she takes. The conversation of an officer's mess in war time is not always that of a drawing room. Madame "Paulette" remains unperturbed. She adjusts herself to the atmosphere and tells as many good stories as the men. She smokes and drinks like the best of them and is always ready to cap a "rude" remark with another beyond which it would be unsafe to go She confesses that her only real fear is meeting with a puff adder, which haunts the brush here. But she would probably be equal to the situation, for though she is small and potund, she is nimble and possesses the sharpest eyes of the whole party.

EXPERT CAMEL RIDER

She knows how to ride a camel, to handle a revolver and to darn socks. To-day we are struck here without so much as a comb, as the lorry carrying out kit is bogged somewhere on the track to Dolo. But "Paulette" knows how to take the rough with the smooth. She put her head under the tap like the rest of us this morning and contented herself with the native substitute for a toothbrush—the twig of a local tree—to complete her toilet. She has now gone to the river to bathe, to defy the crocodiles and the giant tortoises; for she swims like a fish and is quite indifferent to the gaping crowds of natives unused to the sight of a woman sporting the borrowed bathing costume of a diminutive officer, which fits her like a glove.

To say that they are shocked may be an exaggeration. But it would be difficult to exaggerate their wonder. "Are all European women like this?" This is the puzzle for which they are waiting for an answer. For they have seen no other.—Reuter.

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# A Page About Industries And Engineering

## 45-Year Old Technical Institute In Baroda

### Instruction In Applied Sciences, Engineering And Commerce Provided

*By BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI*

On the occasion of the Prize Distribution of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute of Baroda on 15th January, 1934, His Highness the Maharaja said' "My first aim in founding this institute was to provide organised practical training for artisans, to give them all facilities for acquiring art and proficiency in the callings or vocations of their choice, so that they should on leaving this school enter and face the other and greater school of life itself armed with knowledge and competence, and with the confidence and the courage born of knowledge which are the key to success. In all my travels I have been outstandingly impressed with the immense importance of technical education in promoting the industries of other nations." This quotation explains the nature and scope of the institution.

45 YEARS OLD!

It was established in 1890. For the first seven years it was conducted as the pioneer college by Prof. T. K. Gazzar and colleagues, but later on for a decade or so it was run as a trade school. From 1908 or 1909 efforts were in progress to raise it at least to the minimum level of efficiency of a well-conducted Technical Institute, Dr. Wickenden states that "the term Technical Institute, is the best common designation for technical schools of a non-university type which work largely on the post-secondary age level." He then divided the courses into three distinctive types, (1) engineering courses, (2) technical courses, (3) functional courses. Looking hurriedly to the curriculum of the institute, one could easily see that the Kalabhavan Technical Institute of Baroda tries to fulfil most of the essentials of an ideal technical institute, in a young-budding nation like India.

COMPREHENSIVE SYLLABUS.

The aim and object of the institute is to provide sound theoretical and practical training in the important branches of engineering, the chief technical industries of Bombay Presidency and the arts and crafts suited to the needs of the Government of Baroda. Its aim is to give such a training that would enable the student with enough skill and knowledge for solving the practical problems which affect the life of the people.

There are diploma courses of 4 years for Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Painting and of 3 years for Civil Engineering, Chemical Technology (dyeing, bleaching and calico printing or oils and soaps), weaving technology and photo engraving process. For engineering and technological courses, only those who have passed the Matriculation Examination are given admission. Baroda State subjects are given preference in fees as well as admission. The working session is divided into 2 terms which is generally between last week of June to the first week of May. About 20 to 40 students are admitted in each courses. A student must have completed his 17th year for admission to the mechanical or electrical engineering courses and his 16th year to any of the remaining courses. Fees are Rs. 25 and Rs. 37-8 for Baroda state subjects and outsiders respectively, and rupees ten are taken as deposits. The Hostel has an accommodation for 30 students only. The minimum cost of boarding and lodging in Baroda for a student of moderate habits may be about Rs. 20 per month, and for fees, books, etc. Rs. 10 to 15 per month would be required on an average. The students can appear for City and Guilds, Boiler Act Certificate, London Chamber of Commerce, G. C. C. and other examinations from this institute. It has got its own library with about 12,000 books on technical, commercial and art subjects, and in Baroda the Central Library is full of other books. About 59 periodicals are taken in the library of the institute. It should be noted that no student coming from the Baroda State or outside shou'd expect any financial help from the institute or the Baroda State. Free scholarships and free studentships are reserved for State subjects only.

WELL-EQUIPPED LABORATORIES.

All the engineering or technical courses are based on large scale application of the general laws of the mechanics, physics or chemistry. The physical and both the chemical laboratories are fitted with water and gas. All the laboratories are well equipped. There is also a magic lantern with number of slides illustrating the processes of engineering, chemical industries, arts and crafts. The Government of Baroda has been constantly spending good amount to strengthen and ad to the already existing equipment and machinery with a view to make the training as practical as possible. It has got a good workshop.

COMMERCE ALSO TAUGHT.

It has got 2-years certificate course in Commerce and Book-Keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Mercantile and Industria Law, Elements of Economics, Banking and Currency, Shorthand, Typewriting, business organisation, office management, salesmanship, public finance and such other subjects are taught in the classes.

During last four years, i.e., 1931-35 there were 574, 543, 544 and 594 students. To take the figures of 1934-35 there were 136, 97 and 90 students in electrical, civil and mechanical engineering. Chemical and weaving technology absorbed 151 students while in Arts, Commerce and Architecture, there were about 120 students. Students in civil and electrical engineering are increasing year by year, the umber of electrical engineering students having increased from 78 in 1932-33 to 136 in 1934-35, of 594 students. 295 belong to the state, while 201 belong to the Bombay Presidency and 98 parts of the country. The total expenditure of the Kalabhavan including the workshop in 1934-35 has come to Rs. 157,238, while the income was Rs. 27,788.

Terming it as House of Education, His Highness the Maharaja

(Continued in Col 3).

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## LUCKNOW KHADI EXHIBITION

### To Be Held At The Time Of Congress Session

The Reception Committee of the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Lucknow in April, 1936, have decided to hold a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the time of the Congress session. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last Congress session, the Reception Committee have entrusted the management of the Exhibition to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association.

PROSPECTUS

The prospectus of this exhibition published by the All-India Spinners Association, Lucknow, gives useful information about the type of goods to be exhibited, the rules and regulations that will govern the Exhibition and the arrangement of the stalls available. Intending exhibitors will do well to get a copy of the prospectus from the Secretary of the A. I. S. A., Lucknow.

The textile section of the Exhibition will as usual be restricted to hand-spun and hand-woven cotton, silk and woollen fabrics only, certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The most important section will, of course, be devoted to village industries providing employment for rural population. It will also include the various arts and handicrafts in which artisans residing in towns and villages are engaged. Agricultural devices, implements, manures, seeds, etc., are also to be exhibited.

Along with the exhibition, the manufacture of Khadi and other articles will be demonstrated also.

FINE ARTS

A Fine Arts Section will contain paintings, drawing, photographs' curious articles of archaeological and historical value and other objects of art. Efforts will be made to obtain and display pictures illustrative of the rural life of the country.

## ROADS MADE OF COTTON

### *Unique Experiment In U. S. A.*

"Roads laid with cotton" is the latest development in highway construction at Scott, Mississippi, U.S.A. The new road surface, which can be laid on any solid foundation, consists of two layers of tar with a "mat" of cotton fabric set between them. It is said it is economical; rain and frost proof, as the fabric binds the tar, making it more flexible; and less liable to crack in extreme cold. Another advantage is that leading farmers and textile manufacturers are hailing this innovation as a "life saver" for the cotton industry. They say that if it is widely adopted the world's huge surplus cotton supplies may well be absorbed and a boom in that produce ensue. Experiments with the new road surface are evidently being taken seriously by the authorities, for they have been carried out by arrangement with Mr. Oscar Johnston, a Treasury official, who is in charge of the cotton pool which would like to dispose of five million bales of surplus stock.

(Continued from Col. 2).

Gaekwar of Baroda said in the College Magazine that "It has not only breadth in grouping all the several arts, but it has the other breadth of bringing you together, young men of all creeds, castes and races, united as brothers in your common aspirations of learning, your school-life, your studies and your sports" and the youth of India is expected to put in practice these golden words uttered by a progressive Indian Prince, who loves technical education the most. There are bright hopes that from this institute, with about 45 years experience full-fledged institute of technology, on the models of Manchester School of Technology or of such institutions of Munich and other places, may emerge out very soon, and fulfil the noble desires of its principal and its creator.

## Textile Mills Increase In Turkey

### Further Step In Progress Of 5-Year Industrial Plan

A further step in the progress of Turkey's five-year industrial development plan was marked by the laying of the foundation-stone of the cotton mills which are to be eerected at Nazillio. The Minister of Economy presided over the ceremony and took the opportunity of enlarging upon the place which these mills would occupy in the general development of the country. According to the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey, the mill is to produce a finer quality of cotton cloth than mills already in existence. It is intended to produce cotton prints and it is estimated will consume some 15,000 bales of cotton per annum for a production of 20,000,000 metres of cloth. The Minister also emphasised that not only would the mill enable imports to be reduced but at the same time would be a new outlet for home grown cotton.

LARGEST MILL.

It is expected, states "The Textile Bureau," that the Cesarea cotton mills, which are nearing completion will begin to supply the market by the middle of next winter. It will be the largest establishment of its kind in Turkey. It will have 33,000 spindles and 1,082 looms and it is estimated will require 25,000 bales of cotton per annum. From the same source it is learned that new cotton mills being erected at Eregli, are to produce finer qualities such as cambrics, sateens zephyrs, etc., and are to be equipped with 16,200 spindles and 250 looms. The installation is said to be advancing rapidly and production will begin early next year.

Plans are being prepared by the Summer Bank for the erection of a woollen spinning mill at Bursa which it is expected will utilise 4,000,000 kilos of merino wool and produce slightly over 1,000,000 kilos of yarn per annum. A special effort is being made to encourage the production of merino wool in the country and the special raising stations for merino sheep will be established at Balikessir and Bursa. It is also planned to erect a mill at Guemlik for the production of rayon, but as yet plans are only under consideration.

(Continued from Col. 7)

lines is very stiff and hence not much headway can be made in the matter of sanitary ware, crockery, etc. Except machinery India has got all the advantages, for example cheap and good quality raw materials. The industry is, therefore, quite worthy of receiving protection. Indeed if the different factories presenta a united front, there is every chance of the industry being afforded protection.

NEED FOR CENTRALISATION

The industry is also suffering quite a lot due to internal competition. There is, need, therefore, for the industrialists to set their own house in order. A marketing association on the lines of the cement works is quite a feasible scheme and it ought to be put into effect at the earliest date. Unless this is done there is no prospect of the industry widening its spheres and making any great progress.

Another handicap from which the industry is suffering is lack of skilled labour. But this is inevitable since the industry is new.

WHAT GOVT. CAN DO.

The Government too can help the industry in some other ways, as, for example, by encouraging deserving students to take special training in this line and thus helping the industry with expert knowledge. The need of research is great as this is an industry in which the different formulas are kept trade secrets and hence Government should encourage Indian students by grant of scholarships, etc. to make the necessary experiments in India or else should send them to countries like Germany or Japan to get first-hand knowledge of the industry which is in a flourishing condition in both of them. The students themselves should get interested in this industry as it yet awaits development and much fruitful work can be done by them.

Pottery is one of the most important industries in any modern country and hence deserves to be encouraged by all means in India.

## ELIMINATING SMOKE

### *Australian Brothers' Sensational Invention*

Since James Watt invented the steam engine, the affliction of industrial smoke has been a menace to public health. Devices to minimise or eliminate the nuisance so far have not met with striking success. In this connection it is interesting to note the visit to India of two Australians who claim to have invented a patented appliance which prevents formation of smoke at a nominal running cost. Captain Francis A. Luks, C.S.G., and Mr. Robert E. Luks, were recently in Bombay for demonstrating the usefulness of the device known as the "Luks-Economiser." This apparatus consists of an electrically driven high pressure blower which delivers preheated air through tubular steel conduits into boilers and furnaces thereby provoking an intense turbulence in the gases arising from the fire. Since its invention in 1923 it has been operating under a steam device but in 1933, to keep in touch with progress, an electrical device without any steam has been adopted for its working. This operation mixes the secondary air with the escaping hydrocarbons till they are also consumed, thereby bringing about a complete and smokeless combustion. The direct result of this is not only the prevention of smoke nuisance but also increase in boiler efficiency and reduction in fuel costs, for as it is well known smoke is fuel and fuel cost money. This Economiser which claims to effect a fuel saving of 8 to 20 per cent. according to the kind of coal used can be easily installed. Its automatic working which requires no attention from the fireman, its practical noselessness, its durability which makes it serviceable for a very long time, its small initial cost combined with its negligible running costs and its adaptability to any type of boiler or furnace burning coal make it an economiser which may be fitted by mills and factories in India to save their neighbourhood from smoke nuisance. It is also claimed by the makers that the initial outlay in purchasing and installing this Economiser can easily be met by an annual saving effected by an industrial boiler in which it is installed.

It is interesting to note that one of the leading schools of Engineering in Europe, the University of Liege, Belgium, has installed four of the Economisers and it is also installed on the boilers at the International Exhibition being held in Brussels this year. These Economisers are already in use in England, France, Belgium, Spain and Australia.

Luks Economisers (Australia) Ltd., has just been started with a capital of £30,000 and amongst the Directors are many legislative members including the Hon. H. L. Cohen, K.C., M.L.C., who is acknowledged to be the unofficial leader of the Legislative Council of Victoria.—"Indian Textile Journal."

## The Pottery Industry In India

### Need For Adequate Protection And Centralization Of Production

*By M. K. G.*

At one time, Indian pottery enjoyed world-wide reputation. The polished finish and artistic designs of Indian products such as the Jaipur vases were the envy of the world. Apart from the exquisite handi-craft requiring art and skill, pottery was flourishing in the Indian villages providing people with all sorts of vessels and utensils. The potter was one of the constituents of the village Panchayat, a member of that time-honoured village polity known as the "Bara Balute."

But with the advent of machine-made goods, such as brass-ware and aluminium-ware, pottery like many other Indian village crafts fell into decline. Not only has the artistic manufacture fallen from its once eminent position but even the humble village potter is facing the deprivation of his clientele. At present he is preparing only the crudest varieties and catering to an even diminishing population.

ADOPTING WESTERN METHODS.

But as in many other industries, in pottery also the Indian enterpreneurs have not been slow in adopting Western methods of large-scale machine production. There are at present some factories working in India at Gwalior, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur and Morvi manufacturing, not of course the ancient earthen-vessels, but their modern subsidies, jars, crokery, etc. In the following article an attempt has been made to give a short account of the pioneer pottery works in India, namely the Parshram Pottery Works at Morvi, the difficulties encountered in the successful manufacture of pottery in India and the need of the present hour.

WORKS AT MORVI.

The present works at Morvi were originally started by the Maharaja of Morvi early in this century but owing to the premature death of the expert within two years of its starting, the factory remained closed for nearly 20 years. The works were purchased by Mr. P. B. Ganpule in 1928 and were converted into a limited concern in 1930, Mr. Ganpule remaining as Managing Agent since 1928 the factory is making rapid progress in all lines due to an extent to the help of the Morvi ruler and the energy and enterprise of the management. The company acquired last year the neighbouring pottery factory of them and have increased its capital from 3 to 6 lakhs.

CHIEF MANUFACTURES.

The most important line of manufacture in which these twin factories specialise is the manufacture of stoneware jars. The annual output of both the factories is 20 lakh pounds of jars and the Company thus claims to be the biggest of its kind in India. The clay used is obtained locally and is mixed with felspar from Ajmere. The mixture is then finely ground. Jars are moulded on wheels as well as by the casting process. The jars are then glazed and heated at 1300oc.

The Company has recently started the manufacture of sanitary ware, quite a new departure in India. Nearly 600 closets are manufactured every month. Almost all the raw materials used are Indian. China clay is obtained from Baroda State, felspar from Ajmere and other materials are local. Wash basins, sinks, urinals, etc., are also manufactured. Bombay and Ahmedabad municipalities have patronised the Company in the matter of public urinals.

CROCKERY AND FLOORING TILES.

Another line of the Company's manufacture is flooring tiles. All raw material except some metallic oxides are available locally. All varieties of tiles including mosaics are prepared.

Birebricks and fireclay goods are manufactured at a separate factory at Wankaner under the Company's control.

Besides these, the Company is devoting its attention to the manufacture of porcelain crockery, in which line experiments are being carried out, as also metal enamelling. But the closest attention is being devoted to manufacturing salt-glazed drainage pipes. Preliminary experiments have proved successful which has encouraged the management to start the new plant. Machinery is at present being set up and the work is expected to begin soon.

The pottery industry is suffering from both foreign and internal competition. Japan is perhaps the worst offender in the former category. The huge extent of Japanese pottery industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1933 pottery occupied the third place in value in Japan's export to the world. Except in jars, Japanese competition in all other

(Continued In Col. 4)

PROGRESS

Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

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# Classic, Dashing And Thrilling Football Witnessed

## HUDDERSFIELD'S BID FOR LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

LONDON, Feb. 1.

There were high scoring all over the country to-day. Before a crowd of 28,000 Chelsea played most creditable football despite losing Mitchell, who was ordered from the field. Gurney opened Sunderland's account in the sixth minute, but Gibson soon equalised. Five minutes from the interval Gurney put his side ahead. In the second half Gallacher put Sunderland further ahead after which Bambrick netted twice.

VILLA MEETS DERBY.

Although without the services of the two expensive stars Griffiths and Cummings, both ill, 25,000 saw Aston Villa toppling Derby. Villa played open football. Bowers scored for Derby, but Phillips equalised and Williams added before the interval, when Villa led two one. Villa is making a determined effort to remain in the first division of the league. Astley scored Villa's third goal.

CLASSIC FOOTBALL.

Huddersfield played classic football to-day before 28,000 and are pressing hard for Leadership. There was no scoring in the first half. After the change over the play was even for half an hour and then Luke and Chester netted a goal each for Huddersfield, but Eastham reduced the lead just before the finish.

THRILLING PLAY.

The dashing centre forward W. G. Richardson scored the hattrick for West Bromwich for whom Wood scored twice and Mahon netted West Bromwich's sixth. It was a match in which thrills abounded. Liverpool's solitary goal was scored by Balmer in the eighth minute.

EVEN STRUGGLE.

Charlton lost ground in the promotion race to-day as a result of a drawn match with Plymouth before 23,000 spectators. Even struggle and grand football were the features on the match and neither side scored before the interval. Hobbis scored for Charlton when the game had been in progress for 53 minutes, but black equalised five minutes before time.

TOTTENHAM RALLIES.

After an even display in the first half when the score was one goal all, Tottenham rallied most skillfully in the second half. Morrison scored twice and completed the hattrick. Sergeant and Evans completed Tottenham's tally of five. Portvale's Goal came through Ryder before the interval.

GREAT PROMOTION BATTLE.

There was a great promotion battle in the Third Division of the Southern Section by Luton for whom Roberts scored before the interval. Crompton increased the lead in the second half, but fielding reduced the lead for Reading.

Chester revelled on an atrocious pitch which was under water during the mid-week and registered the highest score since they entered the League. Chester led by eight nil at the interval. Sergeant and Wrightson scored four goals each and Horsman and Creswell two each.

### The Results

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Stoke 0; Birmingham 4, Blackburn 2; Bolton 1 Huddersfield 2; Brentford 5, Wolverhampton 0; Derby 1, Aston Villa 3; Everton 5, Middlesbrough 2; Leeds United 1, Grimpsby 2; Portsmouth 1, Manchester City 2; Preston 9, Sheffield Wednesday 1 Sunderland 4, Chelsea 3; West Bromwich 6, Liverpool 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 1, Nottingham Forest 4; Burnley 3, Bradford City 9; Charlton 1, Plymouth 1; Fulham 3, New Castle 1; Hull 1, Barnsley 3; Liecester 4, Blackpool 1; Manchester United 4, Southampton 0; Port Vale 1, Tottenham 5; Sheffield United 3, Norwich 2; Swansea 2, Doncaster 0; Westham 6 Bury 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aldershot 0, Bristol City 0; Bournemouth 4, Cariff 4; Bristol Rovers 5, Northampton 2; Clapton Orient 3, South End 0; Coventry 6, Queens Park Rangers 1; Gillingham 2, Exeter 2; Luton 2, Reading 1; Newport 0, Brighton 1; Notts County 3, Crystal Palace 1; Swindon 1, Watford 6, Torquay 1, Millwall 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington 5, New Brighton 2; Chester 12, York 0; Crewe 5, Chesterfield 6; Darlington 4, Wrexham 2; Gateshead 1, Rotherham 1; Halifax 4, Oldham 2; Lincoln 5, Rochdale 1; South Port 3, Barrow 1; Stock Port 2, Carlisle 0; Tranmere 4, Mansfield 2; Walsall 6, Hartlepools 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 2, Third Lanark 0; Albion 5, Partick 2; Clyde 4, Dunfermline 2; Hamilton 4, Ayr 2; Hearts 1, Celtic 0; Kilmarnock v. Hibernian (not played); Queen's Park 0, Arbroath 0; Queen of South 3, Dundee 4; Rangers 0, Motherwell 0; Johnstone v. Airdrieonians (not played).—Reuter's Special.

## RUGBY UNION RULES

### Results Of Matches

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

Aldershot Services 13, Guys Hospital 8; Blackheath 6, The Army 10; Bradford 24, Manchester 14; Bridgend 15, Devonport Services 0; Cambridge University 3, Bristol 9; Coventry 36, Moseley 3; Harlequins 12, Northampton 8; Leicester 3, London Scottish 3; Liverpool 0, Birkenhead Park 45; Plymouth Albion 0, Newport 9; Richmond 20, Oxford University 3; Rossyln Park 9, London Welsh United Services v. Glouceser (not played); Wasps 6, Nuneaton 8; Bedford 11, Old Bles 9; Cardiff 6, Llanelly 3; Halifax 0, Stbarts Hospital 6; Penarth 0, Neah 8; Swansea 10, Bath 3; Royal Navy 8, Gloucester 8; Edinburgh University 21, Glasgow University 3; Watsonians 8, Kelso 3.

In the County Championship semi-final Hampshire beat Cornwall by six to nil at Southhampton.—Reuter's Special.

## SCOTTISH SCORERS

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following are the Scottish scorers:—

Aberdeen: Warnock (twice); Albion: Grant Lion (twice) each Rice; Partick: Wyllie Regan; Clyde: Rankine Ballantyne (twice) Mowat; Dunfermline: Morrison Dobson; Hamilton: Park Harrison (twice) King; Ayr: Fleming Pope; Hearts: Walker; Queen of South: Tulip (twice) Burns; Dundee: Coats (twice) Guthrie Robertson.

CUP SCORERS.

Boness: Cowan; Airdrieonians: Law Valocoba Boyd; Hibernian: Farrell (twice) Walles.

The list of the other cup scorers is not available.—Reuter's Special

# IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

## Scheme Mooted By Govt. Of India Will Come Up For Review

NEW DELHI, Feb.1.

A scheme for the improvement of agricultural marketing, instituted by the Government of India for a period of five years will, probably, come up for review at the forthcoming meeting of the advisory board of the Imperial Council of Agriculture.

A research of the review will show that striking results have been achieved in regard to the first year's programme.

An office of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor was opened at Delhi just a year ago and arrangements were made at the same time to appoint the nucleus marketing staff in each of the provinces.

**Necessary Staff.**

A good deal of time was spent in the course of the year for getting the necessary staff together and in making a start with the work. By the end of September 92 full time Marketing Officers were operating throughout India and Burma. Of these 32 were provided in provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 12 were appointed by local provincial Governments, and 29 by Darbars of major Indian States.

The central staff at Delhi consists of 18 Marketing Officers, with Mr. Livingstone as Agricultural Marketing Advisory. In addition to this, a full-time marketing staff with 223 officers were nominated to deal with marketing questions in smaller provinces.

**Programme of Work.**

The programme of work which was agreed to by the Central and local marketing staffs at a conference at Delhi in March last, involves a series of marketing surveys on a dozen commodities, and covers main cereals, fruits, and livestock products.

The investigation work connected with the surveys ranges over a whole field of marketing, but special attention is devoted to the study of prices and the quality of products concerned. In this connection, a considerable amount of analytical work has been done at the various research institutes in the country. Generally speaking, the investigations have been carried on by means of personal interviews, assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnaires, and marketing officers in the course of their work, apart from visiting villages and mundis, interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities, as for example, the producers distributors wholesalers, manufacturers, railway agents and so on.

In addition to the work of compiling statistics and of reports, the local Marketing Officers interview in this way about 2,000 persons a month.

**Survey Work.**

The Central Marketing staff are responsible for survey work in large number of states which do not have staff of their own. They have also to advise and assist local marketing staffs into carrying out their work. In the course of a year the Central Marketing Officers visited all the provinces and 78 states. Altogether they spent 2,644 days on tour, and covered 350,000 miles.

Towards the end of the year, the Indian Coffee Cess Committee arranged to appoint a Marketing Officer for coffee, and he has been attached to the office

(Continued in Col. 4)

## BIG WRESTLING BOUT AT LAHORE

### Maharashtra Pehlwan To Meet German

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 31.

News is to hand from Sangli that Vyankappa Burud, the noted Maharashtra wrestler, has been secured to meet Mr. Kermer, the famous German wrestler, in a wrestling bout to be held at Lahore in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Lahore Arya Pratinidhi Sabha. It is understood that Vyankappa has communicated his consent to meet the German if a prize of Rs. 7,500 is installed for the bout.

## SCOTTISH CUP MATCHES

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following are the results of the matches played in Scottish Cup, First Round:—

Boness 1, Airdrieonians 3; Elgin 2, Chirnside 2; Galston 5, Stranraer 3; King's Park 6, Wick 1; Morton 11, Blairwogrie 1; Ross County 0, St. Bernards 5; Valecoba 1, Hibernian 3.

The following are the results of matches replayed in Scottish Cup First Round:—

Dalbeatiestar , Peebles Rovers 0 Dumbarton 4, Burntisland 2.—Reuter's Special.

## AUSTRALIANS MEET GRIQUALAND WEST

(Special Cable)

In a three-day match between Griqualand West and Australians which commenced on January 31 Australians declared their innings closed for 423 for six, (O'Brien 113). Oldfield 132, he occupied the crease for 3 hours and hit two sixes and 16 fours. His previous century abroad was against Warwickshire in England in 1921. Brown 78 (not out).

Griqualand West 118 and 78 for four at close of play.

## RUGBY NORTHERN UNION RULES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 1

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Barrow 20, Featherstone 7; Broughton 21, St. Helen Recreation 2; Castleford 10, Wigan 20; Dewsbury 9, Hull 34; Huddersfield 27, Bradford 2; Hull Kingston Rovers v. Batley (unplayed); Hunslet 12, Keighley 6; Liverpool 8, Halifax 2; Oldham 4, Salford 9 Rochdale 19, Widnes 11; St. Helens 9, Leigh 11; Streatham 22 Bramley 13; Wakefield 11, Acton and Willesden 8; Warington 27, Swinton 0; York 7, Leeds 13.

At Hull England lost to Wales by 17—14.

## A. I. HINDU YOUTH CONFERENCE

### Reception Committee Tenders Apology

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Mr. Indra Prakash, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Second All India Hindu Youth Conference has issued the following statement:—

The Second All-India Hindu Youth Conference which was to be held under the presidentship of Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review" on 10th, 11th and 12th January 1936, was postponed due to promulgation of section 144 by the District Magistrate of Lahore owing to the unhappy communal tension.

Dr. Kurtakotri (Sankaracharya) will preside over the conference sometime after March 16.

The Reception Committee tenders its apology to all Hindu leaders and delegates coming to the Conference for the inconvenience caused, particularly to Doctor Moonje, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Hedjewan, Babu Swaskar, Doctor Swaskar, Sir Wadjaskar, Padmaraj Jain and Swami Satyanand.—United Press.

## Vizag Harbour Deficit

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is understood that the working of Vizagapatam Harbour has disclosed a deficit of Rs. 50,000 during 1935-36 and during 1936-37 it is expected that the deficit will be Rs. 2½ lakhs.—United Press.

(Continued From Col. 3)

of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor.

Although the work was in many cases late in starting, several provinces and states have already submitted preliminary marketing survey reports on some of the commodities, and it is expected that by March, local marketing surveys will be completed in respect of the commodities which are being dealt with this year.—A. P.

# WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

## There Are Many Belonging To Press, But Few Of Them Are "Journalists"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

"Women in the Press" was the principal subject for discussion at the morning sitting of the International Women's Conference. Miss Zellweger, Journalist and Feminist Leader of Switzerland, speaking on the subject, said that as Vice-convener of the Press Committee of the International Council or Women, she had opportunity often to speak with women journalists belonging to various countries, and the situation seemed much better throughout Europe, America and South Africa. She was not aware how it was in India. The fact that the journalists who were present at the Conference to report the proceedings were all men, seemed to show that women were scarcely engaged in the press work in this country.

FEW JOURNALISTS.

There were many women belonging to the press throughout the world, but few of them really journalists. There were exceptions proving the rule, and some women occupied good positions as Sub-Editors in important newspapers, but these were few, and women who occupied these positions were specially gifted.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said that journalism was a field in which women were just making their entry. She added that the press in India was working under serious handicaps.

WOMEN HOLD THEIR OWN.

E. Lewis of the "Sunday Times," London, said that women journalists in London were only 168 in number out of a total of 5,533. There were reporters more or less confined to special subjects of women and Sub-Editors scarcely existed. From her own experience she could say that women were quite able to compete with men except perhaps in political journalism.

"What we still have to break down is the old idea of the segregation of sexes, one subject for men and another for women, she concluded.

GENEVA ACTIVITIES.

Giving her impressions of the activities of the League of Nations, Begum Shah Nawaz, said that it had succeeded in doing immense good in every other sphere of activity outside politics. The League after all was a child and was labouring under many handicaps. It was, therefore, their duty to strive to make it a success, so that it might be the greatest possible help to humanity.—A.P.

# WOMEN'S PROBLEM IS HUMAN PROBLEM

## Kamaladevi Exhorts Delegates To Calcutta Conference To Be Pioneers In Building A Greater And A Nobler World

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Thanking the Maharani of Baroda at the International Women's Conference, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said:—

I do not thank the President as a Maharani for I recognise not royalties but only that unbreakable and unshakable bond of sisterhood which has drawn together here women from different parts of the globe, women living under various climes with various traditions, speaking various tongues, making us overleap the narrow geographical limits to a consciousness of a bigger life, of our larger selves and wider responsibilities and knit us into a family of humanity which recognises no man-made barriers, but only the inner indivisible unity of comradeship. I wish to remind my sisters that the land they have come to with wonder and hope is not a land of mythical mysteries, it is no more the land of fabulous wealth, of Kohinoors and Peacock Thrones, but a land of poverty and hunger, a land crying out for liberty.

HUMAN PROBLEM.

You may wonder why I strike this sad note on this happy occasion. But let us realise that the women's problem is the human problem. The very fact that we assemble here to deliberate over problems which agitate the world, symbolises and signifies that the world's affairs are to-day a joint and collective responsibility. The cry of Abyssinia rings in every heart, the distress of China echoes in every nook and corner. Can the voice of India go forth in vain? Nationalism is an evil dream from which the world is waking up to a saner and a finer reality. Roaring Oceans and gigantic mountains cannot divide or cut across the heart of world citizenship.

BE PIONEERS OF FUTURE.

We have to be the brave pioneers who shall build a greater and a nobler world in which tariff wars shall cease, armament races shall be no more and the mad scramble for competitive markets will be forgotten things of the past—a world in which the banners shall meet not to clash but to blend together even as do the colours in a rainbow to form a resplendent arch of hope and beauty across a grey and weeping sky.

THE TWO LIVES.

Sisters, while you are in the warm glittering drawing rooms partaking of rich sumptuous hospitality, do not forget the cold bare basements below. See the real India, the India of starving peasants toiling in dumb agony, of weary workers sweating in factories, men and women whose very existence one dare hardly call human, whose ambition is to get one meal a day, an ambition so rarely realised. Also, what hope is there for peace and disarmament while man continues to exploit man, stronger nations exploit the weaker. How can one section of humanity live care free and happy, while another starves and suffers?

Sisters, how can you be free while we are in chains."


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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 11, 1992.
Muslim: Zilkad 9, 1354.
Parsi: Amardad 30, 1305.
Sunrise: 7h 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.
Hightide: 3-22; 22-16.
Lowtide: 3-29; 15-01.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mayor's preliminary meeting to convene public condolence meeting to mourn death of H. M. King George V. Corporation Hall, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 4.

Y.W.C.A. annual public meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, Association Hall, 6-20 p.m.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

### UTHAMNA

KOTHAWALA, Dr. Dorabsha Edulji (Civil Surgeon, Retd.), father of Jamshed (of Polson Mfg.), Dr. Byram, Lady T. Rustom Vakil and Mrs. Sahra N. Phiroze, died on Saturday noon of heart failure.

Uthamna ceremony at Vitchha-Gandhi's Agiyari, Hughes Road, Monday, 3rd Feb., 4 p.m. (S.T.)

### DONATION TO PATHSHALA

Messrs Deokaran Nanji and Sons of Bombay have paid Rs. 101 towards the fund of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala in memory of their brother the late lamented Sheth Manubhai.

### DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay-South) Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture to-day Monday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Karandikar Hall of the Brahmin Sabha (Girgaon) on "The Mission of Hindu Mahasabha".

### NAVCHETAN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

(From A Correspondent.)

A special meeting of the students of the Navchetan Free Night High School was held on Friday last under the presidentship of Mr. M. N. Nagarsheth on the Lohana Mahajanwadi premises.

The Navchetan Debating Union was established with Mr. M. N. Nagarsheth as president.

### DR. CHINIWALA'S LECTURES

A series of lectures by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazaar, Graham Building. to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes presently current in the hall.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Guv'nor". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Peg of Old Drury." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay". Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 11 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Melody Lingers on" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.

PATHE—"Hands Across the Table." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Raj Ratnni". Time as usual

MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Mother." Daily at 3, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Nitwits." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"The Sign of the Cross" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Night of Love." Time as usual

PALACE—"Bonni Scotland", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Lost City", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

### JAMNABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

Total number of patients attended during 1935, 28,632. Males 10 853. Females 6,266. Children 11,513. Average 78.4 per day.

### 'VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The Second Annual Gathering of the above association will be held to-day Monday at 4 p.m. in the Department of Chemical Technology and thereafter at 5 p.m. in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Sir Victor Sassoon, will preside.

### POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Orion" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Monday the 3rd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Barenfels will be accepted at the G.P.O. Bombay up to 9 a.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

### KANARA BROTHERHOOD PRIZE DEBATE.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood a Prize Debate, open to all Kanarites, will be held on the 23rd February, 1936. The resolution to be debated will be that "The Bombay System is injurious to the social and economic progress of the community".

Competitors can speak either in English, Hindi, Konkani Marathi, Kannada or Tulu. Four prizes will be awarded, of which one will be reserved for ladies.

The place of the debate will be announced later.

Intending competitors are requested to send their names to the Secretary, Kanara Brotherhood, Dadarkar's Building, 302 B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay, before the 20th February, 1936.

### KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

It is proposed to hold an Excursion on Sunday the 9th February from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. The steam launch s.s. "Gaikwad" will leave the Gateway of India, Apollo Bunder at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp. The items on the programme include refreshments and music (English and Indian).

The charges per head are Re. 1-8-0 only and children above 3 and below 12 will be charged at half rates. Members are at liberty to invite guests who will be charged at the rate mentioned above. Tickets can be had at the office, Manu Mansion, Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, Bombay, till the 5th February.

### IN SUPPORT OF BAKHLE'S BILL

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the "Bombay Shop Workers Union" under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Mangaldas Road, opposite Mangaldas Market.

### AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound 'plane due to arrive Karachi on Sunday the 2nd instant has been delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 3rd instant will not be received here on that date.

### DR. SHAIKH'S CANDIDATURE

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall, when Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh will speak on "Why I seek re-election". Al-Haj Ebrahim Motiwalla will preside.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS

### G. I. P. Railway

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

| Trains | Ar. H.M | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mails via Nagpur | 7 30 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 20 | 21 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 15 | 13 55 |
| Deccan Queen | 10 25 | 17 15 |
| Punjab Mail | 10 45 | 18 50 |
| Poona Mail | 11 40 | 15 30 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 35 | 22 10 |
| Poona Fast Passenger | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 30 | 8 15 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 10 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

| Trains | Ar. H.M | Dep H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 45 | 13 25 |
| Delhi Express | 6 10 | 22 00 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7 00 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 50 | 21 45 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 35 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays | 8 40 | — — |
| Ahmedabad Pasenger | 14 20 | 22 15 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19 05 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 21 19 | 8 55 |

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of Indian Music. Aga Faiz Miss Ikabal Putli and Izaz Alli.
2 p.m. European Lunch Hour Selection.
3 p.m. School Broadcasting.
3-45 p.m. Close down.
6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Master Jagannath of Surat.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (in Hindi) by Pundit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 p.m. Master Jagannath of Surat. In Gujerati Songs.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bal Vatsalabai Kumtekar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. India and the World. E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon).
10 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band.
11 p.m. Close down.

### *Empire Broadcasting*

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra,* directed by Henry Hall. 8-15 p.m. Short Story. 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. James Hopkinson (Flute). 9-30 p.m. Sonata Recital. Florence Hooton (Violincello) and Dorothy Manly (Pianoforte'. 10 p.m. News. 10-20 p.m. A Recital by Billy Mayer (Pianoforte). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

### ACWORTH LEPER HOME

The Acworth Leper Home has received donations of Rs. 222 during the months of October, November and December, 1935.

### Y. M. H. A.

The Young Men's Hindu Association has arranged the following public lectures at the association premises, Vithalbhai Patel, Road (Time for all; 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Sunday, February 16, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, on "The Great Offensive against Hinduism".

Saturday, February 22, Mr. A. D. Shroff, on "Economic consequences of the New Constitution".

Sunday March 1, Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, on "Rise of the Despot".

Saturday, March 21, Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon on "Indian Art"

Saturday, March 28, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, on "Life Assurance in India".

Tuesday, March 31, Madame Sophia Wadia, on "The meaning of Ramanavami".

Saturday, April 4, Mr. M. A. Master, on "Indian Shipping".

### Y. M. H. A. DEBATES

The Y. M. H. A. will conduct the following debates and social functions on the dates mentioned against them:—

Sunday, February 9, "Salvation of the Hindu Community lies in the immediate destruction of caste system as it exists at prseent."

Sunday, March 15, "Socialism is unsuited to the Indian conditions".

Sunday, April 5, "Religion is not necessary for the wlefare of a community."

### SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

The Y. M. H. A's Social functions are fixed as under:—

Friday, February 21, (Mahashivaratra Day), Congregational prayer by Hindus at 8 a.m. Prominent Hindu leaders will attend.

Saturday, March 7, Holika Sammelan, 9 to 12 p.m. (Detailed programme will be announced later on.)

Wednesday, March 11, (Shiva-Jayanti), Powada-recitation and public lecture on "Life of Shivaji Maharaj". 6-30 p.m.

Monday, April 6, (Hanuman-Jayanti), Sammelan of Physical-Culture Institutions 9 to 12 p.m.

Special accommodation for ladies will be made.

## "INCORPORATED COMPANIES MUST BE TAXED"

### Mr. Tricumji Will Ask For Amendment Of Municipal Act

The levying of a tax on incorporated companies transacting business within the city has been suggested in a resolution given notice of, by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee for consideration by the Municipal Corporation in its February Agenda.

The resolution states: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report through the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee on the advisability and possibility of levying a tax on incorporated companies transacting business within the city and to submit draft amendment of the Municipal Act if such a tax is considered feasible."

FOR SANITARY DWELLINGS.

Mr. Mathuradas also suggests the obtaining of power by the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of requiring the property owners to repair or to recondition their houses with a view to provide proper and adequate ventilation and light and to convert them into sanitary dwellings.

He further asks for an early report as to what steps the Commissioner intended to take for the purpose of training an Indian for the post of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seeks for adequate facilities to the Union of the Municipal employees to have access to its members on Municipal premises without interfering with their duty.

The present unsatisfactory nature of the shelters provided for passengers wasting at the Dadar Tram Terminus, has necissitated the moving of a resolution in the Corporation, for its suitable alteration, so as to give adequate protection from sun and rain. The resolution stands in the name of Mr. M.E. Joshi.

Mr. Meherally moves the resolutions to the effect that minimum salary of the Municipal employees shall be Rs. 30 per mensem and the maximum Rs. 500.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji desires that Maternity Homes and similar institutions other than those belonging to Government and the Municipality in the city, should not be allowed to exist without a license from the Bombay Municipality and that necessary stipulations should be laid down for the opening of such institutions and that the Act be accordingly amended.

Another suggestion from him is that certain streets be closed to vehicular traffic to enable the children of the locality to play about in the streets where open playgrounds provided by the Municipality are not available for the purpose.

### "Milap" Basant Number

The well-known Urdu daily of Lahore, "Milap," has brought out a special number on the occasion of the festival of "Basant"—or the advent of spring. It contains a number of messages from such well-known Indian savants and leaders and foreign well-wishers of India, as Doctor Bhagwandas, Doctor Sunderland, Mr. Satyamurti, Syt. Rajagopalachariar, Subhas Chandra Bose, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Ramanand Chatterjee. The articles, poems and stories too are many and varied.

### ANTI-MENDICANT LEGISLATION.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Immediate Social Reform Conference write to us appealing to the Government of India and members of the Legislative Assembly to enact a measure to protect the population from the alleged evils of Indian mendicants and sadhus.

### JACOB CIRCLE SPORTS CLUB.

The 2nd annual general meeting of the Club will be held on 9th inst. (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mr. J. A. Godinho, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

### HINDU SABHA (SOUTH DIVISION).

The annual general meeting of the above Sabha, will be held on Sunday, (9th inst.), at 4 p.m. at Hind Vidyalaya, Damodar Valji Building (near Prarthana Samaj) to elect the Executive Committee for the year and decide a line of action.

### PUBLIC MEETING AT KOLIWADA.

To support the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at Bhandari Street, Koliwada at 9 p.m.

Mr. Hatim Durbar will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Yusuf Meherally Nimbkar, Karnik and others.

### SUPPORT TO ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

The Jt. Hon, Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League, writes that the League views with favour the provisions contained in the new Bill to Amend the Prevention of Gambling Act.

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

### *Co-education*

The debate the other day on the question whether there should be separate colleges for women, had served to bring to light, the handicaps, the inconveniences which the school and college-girls feel in a college which has on its rolls a large number of boys. Obviously to accommodate girl students in institutions intended mainly for boys, is no easy job. But it must be stated here that a number of these complications are brought about by the self-imposed artificiality of the girl students themselves. The traditionally conservative and somewhat suspicious parents of the girls add to the unfortunate complications. Even those who jump at the idea of social reform have their misgivings over co-education. These are not thing of the imagination. They are facts to which any one who has spent a few years in any such college will testify. It requires no small courage to run such an institution, especially in orthodox mofussil areas, where people have not yet learnt to look beyond their nose. They exaggerate so-called "perils" of boys and girls coming together for purposes of education with their impressionable minds. They are apprehensive because they are much obsessed with the thought "Boys and girls cannot be educated together, like brothers and sisters, for the simple reason that they are not brothers and sisters."

### *Privileges*

Once a well-known principal of a co-education institute, observed: "Scratch a reformer, you'll find a conservative." It is against forces such as these that champions of co-education have to fight. While exclusiveness is a privilege of a type by itself, it would be too much to say that separate colleges for women will "keep them good" as it would be too much to say that schools and colleges would certainly turn "wicked boys into good boys". Most of the girls were of a shy retiring nature, said a speaker, and when they were thrown among a vast number of men students, they became more so. For this neither the girls nor the boys are in the least responsible. The conditions of society in which we live at present impose these handicaps. Given a broador outlook, and courage and confidence in the decency of Society, girls and boys would move in a freer atmosphere. As for vast numbers, one feels that those days when one, boy or girl, was over-awed by mere numbers, are gone for good.

## JOGESH CHATTERJEE'S DEMANDS

### Mr. Kidwai's Appeal To Legislators

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has addressed the following letter to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the U. P., Legislative Council:—

Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee is slowly starving himself to death in Lucknow Central Prison. He has resorted to this course because he believes that the authorities concerned had given him to understand that some of his suggestions regarding the treatment of political prisoners would be given effect to, but it has not been done.

His demands are that the political prisoners should be treated as a separate class. They should be concentrated in one or more prisons. They should be accommodated in association barracks They should be allowed a daily paper, and as most of them are educated persons, they should be allowed to keep with them books and writing material.

There is nothing in these demands the fulfilment of which the jail rules do not permit. In our own province in 1922-23 the political prisoners were treated as special class prisoners. They were concentrated in Lucknow and Fyzabad District Jails. Even to-day in most of the provinces the political prisoners are concentrated at one or two places. Many of them are allowed daily papers. They are given facilities for keeping with them books and writing materials. We have known people writing books in their term of imprisonment.

That is all what Jogesh demands.

Jogesh had once before backed his demands by a hunger-strike. Forced feeding kept him alive up to 143 days when on assurance from the Inspector General of Prison he agreed to suspend his fast to death for a year. The stipulated period is over and the hunger-strike is resumed.

Jogesh's constitution has been shattered by the last prolonged hunger-strike. He is already showing signs of exhaustion.

Jatindra Nath Das's demands were accepted only after his death. A National Government would have made the announcement a few days earlier and saved the young and spirited man's life.

### *Butler Gets 2 Years For Forgery*

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 1.

D' Cruz, a Christian butler of Chembur, has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Thana on charges of cheating and forgery on his own plea of guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

## *OFFICIAL & PERSONAL*

Sir Frederick and Lady Millbank arrived at Government House on Saturday.

Lahore, Feb. 1.—The budget session of the Punjab Council commencing on February 24 is expected to adjourn on the opening day as a mark of respect to the memory of his late Majesty King George after passing a condolence resolution.—A. P.


HOAR & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE

From MONDAY, 3rd Feb.

TAILORING ORDERS EXECUTED IN STRICT ROTATION

of Salvage Stock from their late Quetta Branch. All goods have been reconditioned and are offered at less than cost to clear. To augment this event we offer a

Special Cash Discount of 20% on our entire Bombay Stock while the Sale continues.



PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m

ALSO THE PASSING OF KING GEORGE & PROCLAMATION OF KING EDWARD IN LONDON.

NO 'LOVE IN A COTTAGE STUFF FOR HER!
She was going to marry money...'til she met a guy with a million-dollar personality... and not a dime to his name!
Adolph Zukor presents
CAROLE LOMBARD
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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936

# BUSINESS AND POLITICS

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as of other Chambers of Commerce is always utilised for reviewing the events of the past year and criticising the policy and executive actions of Government. Mr. Subedar, the retiring President, at the meeting on Saturday declared that the aim and goal of the Indian Chamber was to establish between Chamber of Commerce in India and Government in the country the same relationship as existed in the United Kingdom. It may be that some of the authorities may be impatient at the criticism offered by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and may try to silence that criticism by the remark that these Chambers were guided more by politics than by business. Politics is as much and as vital a part as business of the function of Chambers of Commerce; in fact they cannot be separated as the history of the European Chambers of Commerce and of their successful attempt to secure "safeguards" in the new Constitution amply shows. In fact, the European commercial community has been engaging Secretaries and representatives on high salaries and spending money for political objects, which it will be worth while for the Indian Chambers and their Federation to follow.

## Protection Of Industries

When Sir James Grigg recently visited the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, there was a clash of two intellects and Mr. Subedar came out easily victorious. There were points, however, in the reply of Sir James Grigg, which required to be answered time after time by our economists and public men. The difference, for instance, between the public point of view and the Government point of view on gold exports is now well-known, and Mr. Subedar has done a public service by again exploding the comfortable commodity theory of the Finance Member by saying that "to fritter away this valuable reserve that was in the hands of the population for the temporary maintenance of exchange was in our opinion a disservice to this country, when every country in the world, including England, was adding to its gold resources and most countries in the world were taking all the gold that was available inside for purposes of central reserves." Talking of gold exports leads one naturally to the question of agricultural distress. On the last two occasions that Mr. Subedar addressed the Chamber he tried to point out how Government spokesmen had been trying to effect a wedge between the agricultural and the industrial interests, and he warned our countrymen against being caught in these snares laid out for them. The Government of India have suddenly begun to manifest interest in the welfare of agriculturists, and their gesture of setting apart of a crore of rupees for rural uplift work in the last budget was made to show how this interest was translated into action. However, this practical action, from the point of view of realities of the situation, is thus well summed up by Mr. Subedar: "The Indian agriculturist is receiving crores of rupees less for his crops than he used to in 1928-29. With reduced purchasing power he has to bear many of the taxes which are inelastic. The freight rates have not been materially reduced: interest and other charges payable by the agriculturist have not declined, and the low bank rate, which we are told is the result of the plethora of money, does not reflect business conditions in vogue in India and does not touch the agriculturist who is in debt." Government have not, during the last five years, taken any steps to bring about a rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, and any suggestion with regard to that is treated by the Finance Member contemptuously as 'monkeying with the ratio'. An effective reply to this slogan was given by Mr. Subedar, who said that "monkeying with the ratio was a lesser evil than monkeying with the economic life of the people." It is this monkeying with the economic life of the people which characterizes the economic policy pursued by the Government of India. Mr. Rahimtolla M. Chinoy, the new President also ruthlessly denounced the new policy with regard to protection claimed by Indian industries, old or new, which is sought to be foisted on the country by Delhi. Mr. Subedar said: "We want Government to realise that advancement of industry should be the supreme aim of Government's economic policy, because it conserves wealth in the country, widens the field for emp'oyment of Indian capital, and, while increasing technical skill, gives scope for employment of millions of people." Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, referring to the new policy of Government says that "it is a policy extremely reactionary and retrograde in nature undoing all that has been done within the years after the War to give an impetus to Indian industries," and he emphasizes that "even the small advance in constitutional reforms will mean nothing if there is not 'pari passu' economic development". He referred to steps taken in Bengal to offer occupation to youths of the Bhadralog class, but pointed out, and rightly so, that such efforts were a mere drop in the ocean, considering the magnitude of the whole problem of unemployment and that the evils of unemployment would be accentuated terribly if Government were now to pursue a policy of denying protection to all industries and opening the doors of the country to unrestricted imports of foreign goods.

## Not This Government

Mr. A. D. Shroff, the newly elected Vice-President of the Chamber, also spoke in the same strain, and observed that the public utterances of Sir James Grigg showed that he had picked up his ideas "from the lumber-rooms of that discarded and discredited school of 'laissez-faire', which if remorselessly applied to Indian conditions would not only put a halter to her further economic advancement but also wipe clean the few purple patches in the industrial life of India." Mr. Shroff points out how cheap money was available at present and a Government with imagination could utilise the present opportunity for giving an impetus to Indian industry. He bitterly regretted, however, that "with a Finance Member lacking entirely in imagination, but wedded to that conception of Government which cribs, cabins and confines its function to that of a perpetual policeman, this country was being deprived of an opportunity, which might not recur for many a year, for financing on easy terms capital schemes for its economic amelioration." While, we agree with Mr. Shroff that there are few more urgent needs than the carrying out of capital schemes for the economic amelioration of the country, we cannot feel confident that the Government, as at present constituted, will spend public money in the proper manner. We must wait for a truly National Government for Mr. Shroff's proposal to be carried out.

# The Fittest Choice

As expected, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been unanimously elected President of the Lucknow Congress Session. Considering the thoroughly radical character of the political and economic views associated with him, this unanimity is very significant indeed. The presidentship at the present moment imposes upon him tremendously heavy responsibilities, but he is pre-eminently fit to cope with them. In a statement expressing gratitude for the honour done to him by the country he also expresses the hope that the Congress will combine "to present a joint anti-imperialist front and will range itself with progressive forces of the world." It will be seen that the united front that he conceives is one that will level up, and not level down, the agitation in the country and that he will countenance no compromise with imperialism. He has also already interested himself in the question of foreign propaganda as a means, not only of counteracting misrepresentation of Indian politics by imperialist interests, but also of linking up India with the progressive forces of the world. All-India is looking forward to the time when Pandit Jawaharlal will once again rouse her from the lethargy into which recent events have plunged her.

# MENTALLY AFFECTED CHILDREN

## Need For Special Institutional Accommodation

(BY MISS M. K. DAVIS, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Bombay.

The problem of the normal unprotected child is to some extent finding means for solution in this Presidency under the Bombay Children Act. The most unprotected class of children, those who are mentally affected is, however still denied all means of help or protection.

**The Case in England.**

Some attempt has been made in England to mitigate the problem. In the first place under the Education Act compulsory education is enforced. Children less than 16 years of age, who through mental defect, prove uneducable are relegated in minor cases—to special day schools; and in major cases to special residential homes. Under the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913, provision is made for hopeless cases on attaining 16 years of age to be committed to certified institutions.

**Position in India.**

Satutory legislation exists for only one type of mental trouble—lunacy, and the Lunacy Act of 1912 can and is, occasionally made applicable to the worst forms of mental defect but it has to be remembered that mental deficiency means lack of specific mental equipment, whereas lunacy means normal mental equipmet but abnormal functioning of mental processes. Treatment required for mental defectives differs from that required for lunatics; and if low grade cases of mental defect are committed to lunatic asylums it means only their segregation minus the appropriate treatment. In addition it has to be remembered that mental hospitals in India are equipped for adult patients. In the event of low grade mental defective children being committed to lunatic asylums they are mixed up with adults and generally incarcerated in the epileptic ward. From enquiry made in 1932, there were only 9 mentally affected children resident in Bombay Presidency mental hospitals and

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4).

# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

At the International Women's Conference held at Calcutta during the week-end the reality of Indian conditions was not adequately presented except in the principal speech of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. The presidential speech of the Maharani of Baroda, unlike her usual speeches, was too halting and compromising to do justice to the many social and economic disabilities of Indian women. It positively misrepresented Indian opinion when it praised the new Constitution and suggested that women's position might have been "still stronger" "had we been wise enough to present a united front at the time when our demands came before the Round Table Conference." The Indian point of view was, however, forcefully presented by Mrs. Kamaladevi. In sincerity, realism and eloquence the following appeal of hers cannot be easily surpassed at any international conference:

"Sisters, while you are in the warm glittering drawing rooms partaking of rich sumptuous hospitality, do not forget the cold bare basements below. See the real India, the India of starving peasants tolling in dumb agony, of weary workers sweating in factories, men and women whose very existence one dare hardly call human, whose ambition is to get one meal a day, an ambition so rarely realised. Also, what hope is there for peace and disarmament while man continues to exploit man, stronger nations exploit the weaker? How can one section of humanity live care-free and happy, while another starves and suffers? Sisters, how can you be free while we are in chains"

We do not know what response the appeal will evoke in the hearts of sisters outside India. But surely it ought to stir the conscience of wealthy Indian sisters, many of whom are still too prone to ignore the "dumb agony" of millions of women in the country.

# The White Man's Burden Is White

## To Call It "Civilizing Mission" Is Rather Low Comedy

By H. G. ENGELBRECHT.

***Dr. H. C. Engelbrecht is co-author of "Merchants of Death", author of "One Hell of Business", and many articles exposing the munitions trade. Dr. Engelbrecht, though widely known as a lecturer and writer of many articles on foreign affairs, has been making a first hand study of European imperialism, and the following article is one of the fruits of that investigation.***

Mussolini's African raid has again produced all the traditional justifications of imperialism. Of course, all of this is old stuff and the marvel of it is that nothing new is added to the old rehash. The Imperialist's creed contains many articles which economic rationalism and liberalism have long ceased to believe in. But the political fundamentalists continue to propound their faith as though it had never been challenged.

## Surplus Population

The need of taking care of "surplus population" has been the driving force behind the Italian, German, and Japanese colonizers. The Germans and Italians pointed to the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who left their shores every year and Japan emphasized the enormous density of its island population. This "surplus population" was held to justify all colonizing ambitions.

But, curiously, these population theorists seemed to overlook some very pertinent facts. The heavy drain of emigration, for instance, from Italy and Germany did not solve any population problems. Millions of hard-pressed workers migrated from Europe to North and South America, yet as soon as the pressure of population let up and conditions improved a bit, the birth rate increased and the old problem remained. Only in Ireland was there a permanent decline in population and that was due largely to continued starvation conditions. England, on the other hand, steadily increased her population and took care of her people through wide and extensive industrialization and through imports of food. "Surplus population" then is not relieved by emigration, but by a change in the entire social and economic system, whereby the productive capacity of a country is increased and the rewards of industry are equitably distributed.

## Military Man-Power

Besides, the "over-populated" countries have shown rather conclusively that their real interest in population is not economic welfare but military man-power. There is no sane reason why the population of the crowded countries should not be stabilized. Yet it is exactly countries like Germany and Italy which officially encourage large families, tax bachelors, and mourn any decline in the birth rate. There is only one explanation for this and that is the military. A stabilized population might not be able to supply all the cannon fodder needed for modern war. Hence the urgent fostering of population increases and the persistent necessity for population outlets.

These population outlets are supposed to be supplied by colonies. Curiously, most colonies have never served as population outlets. During a twenty-five year period while Manchuria was attracting emigrants, the Chinese contributed many millions while the crowded Japanese sent less than a million. How many Europeans reside in the African colonies of England, France, Belgium and Italy? Certainly the number is so small that it has no effect whatever on the home country as giving relief from population pressure.

What is called "surplus population" then is a maladjustment of social and economic life. Rather than make the necessary changes at home, the overcrowded countries demand colonies and support imperialist programmes. But there is little indication that an equitable balance between population and national wealth is achieved thereby.

## Increasing National Wealth

Vague talk about "increasing national wealth" is excellent bait for hooking nationally-minded people—and which country is not nationally-minded? A powerful imperialist nation goes on the warpath, invades one of the "backward" countries and annexes it. That is called an addition to national wealth and it silences much opposition that might find fault with bare-faced robbery. Somehow, the nationalist believes, the addition of a colony adds to national wealth. But does it?

## Who Gains?

When Great Britain moved its armies into South Africa, did the average Briton share in the profits of the diamond mines? What does the average Japanese hope to get out of Manchuria or the average Italian out of Ethiopia? It would be easy to demonstrate that he gets little or nothing—or worse. The tax-payer has had to foot the bills for all these expeditions while the State, representing the community, generally has showed a heavy loss on them. Nor does

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4)

# Frankly Speaking

**BEGINNING OF THE END?**

With characteristic candour and his usually accurate foresight in international politics, Mr. A. G. Gardiner predicts the imminent end of Mussolini's dictatorship and of his mad adventure in Abyssinia. "What the ghastly blunder of Moscow was to Napolean the mad adventure into the wilds of Abyssinia looks like being to Mussolini, the beginning of the end," he declares and adds: "Abyssinia is digging the grave of Mussolini." The magical power of his name is already waning and if the war in Abyssinia results in a defeat, it will inflict a serious—perhaps, fatal—blow to Il Duce's dictatorship. The war situation, meanwhile, is steadily getting worse for Italy. Despite the mechanical disclaimers from Rome, it is clear that the Abyssinians are having the better of the struggle. The recent crushing defeat of Italians near Makale may well prove to be the beginning of the end.

**PUERILE EXCUSE**

The Government of India have published a draft Order-in-Council, submitted to Parliament, containing an extended list of a number of backward areas in India either wholly or partially excluded from the operation of the new Constitution. On Parliament approving of the list, these areas will be subject, respectively, to undisguised or ill-disguised autocracy. The excuse given for creating such "excluded" or "partially excluded" areas is that they are too backward usefully to participate in the democratic constitutions now being inaugurated in the provinces. Puerilities like this cannot deceive even a schoolboy. Even if the people in these areas were ten times more backward than they are now that would be hardly a valid excuse for removing them from the administration of ministers, their own countrymen, who know them best, and to bring them under the autocracy of Governors most of whom are mere birds of passage in India.

**LOYABAD DISASTER.**

Very grave uneasiness will be caused in the public mind due to the serious disaster in the Loyabad Colliery in which thirty-seven lives have been lost, and a number of people injured. This is the third accident of its type in the Bihar coal-fields during the last six months and the present casualties are the heaviest. Much sympathy will be naturally felt for the victims and their relatives and no doubt everything will be done to extend them all the necessary help. But it is incumbent upon the Government immediately to appoint a committee of inquiry to go into the whole question to enquire if the disaster could not have been averted and to devise ways and means to avoid such disasters in the future. Coal mining is one of the most risky vocations and it is Government's bounden responsibility to safeguard the lives of the workers. We trust prompt steps will be taken to guarantee the safety of the miners in the future.

**POLITICEL PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES**

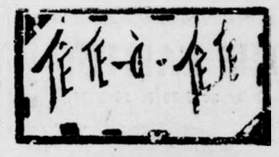
Following a resolution of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress President has issued an appeal to the public to take up the cause of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner in Lucknow Central Jail, who has been on hunger-strike since November 13 as a protest against the jail authorities' refusal to redress the grievances of the political prisoners in the jail. As Babu Rajendra Prasad points out, the grievances are old ones and are to be found in jails all over the country. He has accordingly urged Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, to form a Committee in the legislatures at Delhi to organise public opinion both in and outside the legislatures and put pressure on the Government. We trust there will be prompt and effective response to the President's appeal and Sjt. Chatterjee will immediately give up his hunger-strike as his cause is being taken up by the public.

**RURAL ENQUIRIES**

The committee appointed by the Bihar P.C.C. to enquire into the economic conditions of the kisans of the province comes not a day too soon, as the condition of the peasantry seems to be getting worse and worse owing to the world-wide depression, recurring floods, and bad tenancy laws. The fact that the committee consists of men like Babu Rajendra Prasad is a guarantee that its work will be systematic and thorough. This enquiry as well as that instituted by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee may well be a model for similar ones to be undertaken in other provinces also. The condition of the peasants all over the country is deplorable and calls for a searching enquiry. Since Government seem unwilling to hold such enquiries, the work has got to be done by influential bodies like Provincial Congress Committees.

**NO COMMUNAL RECRUITMENT.**

The Bombay Port Trust must be congratulated upon their refusal to adopt a system of communal representation in its services. By rejecting the proposal of communal reservation, they have not only stuck to a healthy principle of public service but indirectly administered a snub to Government. We are afraid, however, that they have rather vitiated their position by the observation in their reply that "conditions of service in the Port make it impracticable to lay down any rigid percentage of recruitment." This stress upon "special conditions" may have an altogether different implication, and sounds rather unfortunate. While it a gratifying fact that no injustice is being done to any minority communities in the Port Trust services, we would like to know whether undue preference is not being given to one particular community.



MORE BRITISH YARN FOR INDIA

—Anglo-India.

What? Isn't the "Government of India Act, 1935" considered sufficient?

* * * *

Says the "Leader".—

"The new constitution, as we have stated so often, is so reactionary that we would prefer to continue under the present constitution. But the India Act being there, will it not be best for the country that it should be worked by capable and public-spirited men who would not play the game of the bureaucracy?"

We fail to notice the subtle distinction between the "new Constitution" and the "India Act" and why they should both be treated so differently. As to the poser set by our Allahabad confrere in the second sentence we cannot reply it better than by repeating the first sentence.

"The new Constitution, as we have stated so often, is so reactionary that we would prefer to continue under the present Constitution"—and (let us add) strive to end both, the old and the new!

* * * *

A Rome report says that Italy is planning to flood a vast area of Eritrea and the occupied Abyssinian territory in the north-west by letting in the Red Sea by means of a Canal.

Sort of "after me, the deluge?"

* * * *

The Ministry of Propaganda emphatically denies that a Treaty of Friendship has been signed between Germany and Japan.

—Berlin Report.

Is the emphasis of the denial, we wonder, on "treaty" or on "of friendship"?

* * * *

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, says a confrere, has been much in the picture during the week.

But what a depressing picture!

* * * *

**BRITAIN'S IMPOVERISHED DEFENCES**

—Anglo-India.

Specially when it comes to defending her Indian policy!

* * * *

The Government of India, it is stated, are out to vindicate "India In 1933-34".

Thus alone can they vindicate their "raison d'etre".

* * * *

We commend the report of the Social Service League Secretary on their visit to some of the local slums to the Municipal Corporators. This suggestion is only to give them a little insight into a most fragrant and refreshing quarter of the city—gratis and no obligation, either!

We don't expect, of course, that even the reading of this report or even a visit to these chawls will bring about any hopeful change, in their attitude to the city's slums! We are not incorrigible optimists, you see.

* * * *

"The rooms were dingy", says the report, "and it is a wonder how such a dwelling place was allowed to be habited by human beings".

It wouldn't be any wonder at all if only the writer of the report could but peep into the dark and dingy minds of those who are responsible for the continuance of such a scandalous state of affairs!

* * * *

"The sullage water at this end", further complains the report, "was undrained and was flowing in front of the Malaria Office of the Municipality."

Evidently the Malaria Officer believes in direct research on the spot.

* * * *

A Hungarian University is said to have recommended the name of Signor Mussolini for the award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

And why not? Hasn't he done for Peace more than almost anyone else—given it a decent burial?

But the recommendation sounds almost as if it was a devastatingly effective satire on "Peace" and its modern votaries!

* * * *

The Abyssinian headquarters claim yet another big victory over the invading Italians.

And we needn't go through the news-columns to know that the Italian headquarters emphatically disclaim it.

* * * *

"Japan", says a writer, "is the ideal country for husbands because there the wife has to be on every occasion an obedient servant to his highness, the husband.

There is good reason to suspect that the above is "inspired"—written at the behest of Japanese Shipping Companies.

* * * *

Doctor: "Your recovery is largely due to your own powers of resistance."

Scot: "Then you won't be charging me your full fee?"

*Our European Letter*

# KEEPING OUT EUROPE'S POLITICAL INFLUENCE

## Japan's Aim In China

### RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE, January 21.
(By Air Mail)

Considerable attention is devoted in the European Press as a whole to the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Soviet Congress held last week in Moscow and which has now concluded its sitting. The speeches of Molotov, President of the Council of Peoples Commissars (Soviet Prime Minister), Grinko, Commissar for Finance, and Tuchacevski, the Deputy for the Commissar for Defence, come in for special consideration. They relate to economic position and developments planned for the present year, defence forces and affairs, and foreign relations. The Finance Commissar gave the budget for the new year (1936) as 78.5 milliards of roubles, representing an increase of 14 milliards as against that of the previous year. Industrial production is planned to be increased in the present year by 23 per cent. This foresees, coal out-put of 135 million tons, petroleum production of 30 million tons, pig iron turn over of 14.5 million tons and steel production of 16 million tons. 1,900 new locomotives and 90,000 tractors as well are to be turned out. Labour productivity is seen to be increased by 20 per cent. and average wages by 10.2 per cent. as against 1935. Reduction in cost of production is put at 6.2 per cent. 32,365 million roubles are to be invested on new construction schemes, out of which 8,500 million roubles are to fall to the share of heavy industry. In regard to agriculture production is to be increased by 24.2 per cent. Grain production is foreseen at 6,380 million Pud, cotton at 40 million Pud and sugar beet at 254 million meter zentner. In the field of agriculture are to be put 84,000 new tractors with a total capacity of 2 million horse power and also 1,00,000 other machines representing a total value of 911 million roubles. As relating to communications, 880 kilometres of new railway lines are to be built. 2,077 kilometres of additional or double line, and 600 kilometres to be electrified. Investment in railway development is to exceed 5 milliards of roubles and 1,533 million roubles are to be laid on development of water communications.

INCREASE IN MILITARY BUDGET.

The military budget is to record a notable increase and amount to 14.8 milliards of roubles. The Soviet army is to be increased from 940,000 to 1,300,000. The Assistant Commissar for defence matters justified these increases as necessitated in the light of the strained situation continuing on the Eastern Frontier and greatly owing to the extensive re-armament of Germany with an attitude now of keen hostility maintained to Soviet Union. Molotov in his speech referred to improvement of relations of Soviet Union with a number of lands, some distant and others near. He indicated in this connection, to a favourable course to keep out friction with Britain. Like the deputy of the Commissar of Defence, Molotov also laid special stress on the strained situation on the Manchukuan and Mongolian Frontiers, and even more closely on the attitude of Germany with expansionist ideas in easterly direction associated with it and further complicated by the sharp hostility of certain influential circles in Poland to Soviet Union. The speeches of the Russian politicians come for very sharp criticism in the German Press. Leading papers like the "Voelkische Beobachter" and "Boersen Zeitung" of Berlin refer pointedly to Soviet Union's military development schemes and present them for the special attention of France and England as warning against a policy of understanding with Soviet Union. As against this in neighbouring States like Roumania and Turkey, Soviet announcements relating to military matters are regarded now with little signs of surprise or alarm. The declarations of Soviet leaders and their reaction do reveal the relation between Germany and Soviet Union to-day being one of keen tension. This situation gives added prominence to the position in the Far East and considerable significance to the course of the stand of Poland and to the nature of response to the vigorous course kept by Germany to strengthen understanding with Britain.

ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN CONFLICT: WIDER REPERCUSSIONS.

In regard to the Italian-Abyssinian conflict, one notes, in Europe generally the same attention is not taken in the actual war at the moment as before. The issue is seen more from some larger angles and also in the light of possibilities or prospects of wider repercussions. The chances of a direct armed clash now between Italy and Britain, by the former keeping the drive to such a course, are seen as dwindled and quite remote. Great Britain owing to various circumstances, is held, as having in recent period considerably strengthened her position, for Italy to provoke a clash, a course on which Rome might have bestowed greater realism some time back. Italian attention, it is thought, is now directed well on finding an auspicious moment for a settlement and there is keen assumption that a settlement may well follow, bringing some advantages to Italy in some directions, unless there is a moral breakdown in the country, with Italy at the same time gaining now no position enabling to force an upperhand against Britain. Britain for the while has managed to extend her strength nationally and looked upon still as a determininternationally by additions to material and moral power. In this, England is viewed as being helped by wider support at home extending also to stronger armament policy secured by alert employment of the Abyssinian conflict in the latest phase and capacity displayed by London to mobilise opinion abroad, especially in key centres of the Empire, on the basis of projection of matters that enabled stronger play for some sentimental considerations and greatly overshadowed British history of a long period in relation to Abyssinia marked by moves to divide Abyssinia and kept out attention to Britain advancing to secure a firm hold in Abyssinia with retaining certain external forms, as against Italian aim expressed more directly and brutally and as extending to external forms also thoroughly.

TWO SIGNIFICANT FACTORS

The Italian move has, however, reflected two factors of significance. It indicated what may be described, a stand up, by a Power against England, a fact of course, long seen in the nature of something as almost impossible, and also Britain's reaction with greater care than perhaps generally held to this stand. It is a fact that at one time when the chance of Italy moving to a direct action against England stood much in the foreground, England displayed very marked restraint and devoted all attention to making sure of position in vital centres serving as sources of her power and prestige and securing allies. In both directions England has been able to achieve much. But British moves do also underline the significance of strategical advantages dependent on new military developments, moments and positions and currents to some of which England has to give great care in view of the units in the Empire. These have importance especially since in some quarters it is strongly felt that the Italian-Abyssinian conflict, whatever the nature of the understanding now be, very likely will leave some strong traces behind and release new currents, that will come to prominence, with basic problems concerning chiefly wide economic matters on which political currents get to be increasingly dependent, remaining unsolved or held up from settlement.

JAPAN LEAVES NAVAL CONFERENCE

Japan has now definitely withdrawn from the London Naval Conference. The development has not come quite as a surprise. The move in fact to a degree was expected. The intention of Japan to have the Washington ratio set aside and get parity claim recognized was known in advance. The opposition to Japanese aim is considered to have been intensified by added concern on the part of Britain to Japanese intentions in regard to the Far East, recently more frankly projected Japanese attitude in this, marks in a way, both a cause and effect, to an extent, of Italian stand over the Abyssinian issue with the opposition to England. As far as Japan is concerned, the position bound with the leaving of the Naval Conference, according to some well-informed sources, is held as follows:—Japan is determined to follow an independent policy and one of greater vigour in regard to the Asiatic mainland. Japanese policy is keenly directed to limiting and excluding European political interest from China. Immediately Japan's attention is greatly concentrated on strengthening the position of Manchukuo and extending influence over Mongolia and northern China. Tokio is aware of the fact that London has strong political interests in China, as against Washington. America's interests are greatly in the nature of commercial ones. Already Japan feels that no moves are easily possible in regard to China by European Powers to the exclusion of Japan. And as already stated Japan's aim is to keep out Europe's political influence from China. The position for China is complicated and for Japan in ways easened by the course in regard to China kept by the European Powers greatly headed by Britain, with practical actions over-riding pious declarations. In this background Japan also visualizes an understanding, not without some pressure, with China. Europe did not sufficiently estimate Japan in supporting or conniving at the Manchurian venture. Japan's naval demands are meant to support the new tasks. They involve considerations of prestige and calculations of developing particular categories of weapons suited best to advance Japan's defence and power of action. Not unconnected with Japan's outlook is also a move on the part of Tokio to strengthen influence in Siam. The move is held as viewed with marked sympathy by certain circles at present with influence in Siam. The Siamese issue in the future is likely to advance in significance. Japan is held as not likely to return now to the Naval Conference though she may have an observer at it. Tokio, it is understood, has also little intention at present of returning to the League of Nations. This briefly is the position. It is not surprising that it is of some close concern to Great Britain.

The spring Prague International Fair, it is announced, is to be held from the 6th to the 15th of March. In recent period the Prague Fair which counts among the most important of the industrial fairs in Europe for various reasons has gained greatly in importance, which finds reflection in considerably extended internal and external participation. For India this fair is of special significance, for the comprehensive view it gives of the wide range of Czechoslovak industrial out-put, of which comparatively less is still known widely in India, the good opportunity it affords to obtain useful direct contacts with valuable sources both as relating to exports and imports and to establish connections advantageously and in such ways as to avoid unfavourable repercussions on India's substantial and expanding export trade with Czechoslovakia. The Fair authorities announce 3,000 exhibitors at the forthcoming Fair, which is mentioned as being arranged with special attention to foreign trade and substantial reductions in fares and other useful concessions and arrangements, details of which can be had from the Fair Office or the Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague III or the Czechoslovak Export Institute at Prague VII. The date of the Fair is so fixed as to make it convenient for visitors to attend other important fairs held about the time in not distant centres.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

### Preparations At Cairo For Producing Draft Treaty

RUGBY, Feb. 1.

Preparation is being made in Cairo for the opening of conversations between the Egyptian delegation and the British High Commissioner, Sir Miles Lampson, with a view to producing a draft treaty alliance and providing settlement on four points which were reserved when the British protectorate over Egypt, which was declared in 1914 terminated in 1922 when the Sultan was proclaimed King.

These four points relate to the Imperial Communications including the Suez Canal, defence of Egypt from external aggression, protection of foreign interests including the minority and the position of Sudan.

The formation of a new Neutral Egyptian Government under Ali Pasha Maher is said to have eased the tension and the appointment of an Egyptian delegation chosen from the United Front comprising all parties had been announced and newspapers express the hope and belief that negotiations can be begun with a fair prospect of success.

In the reply of the British Government to the United Front recent requests for the opening of negotiations it was indicated that it would be of advantage to discuss in the first place the future military arrangements which would form the basis of the treaty.—B. O. W.

## FEDERAL HIGH COURT

### May Be Set Up Towards End Of 1937

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the Federal High Court will consist of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Court is expected to be set up towards the end of 1937.

Proposals for expenditure on residential accommodation for these Judges will shortly be placed before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly for sanction.—A. P.

## No "Special Officer" For Railways

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31

The appointment of a Special Officer, it is understood, in connection with the legislation relating to Statutory Railway authority that cost Rs. 3,500 proposed by the Railway Board has been rejected by the Standing Finance Committee for railways at its meeting to-day.—United Press.

## Security Demand On Karachi Printers

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

The Government of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs. 500 from the "Urmi Printary", Karachi.

This security has been demanded in connection with the printing of a book "Antarni Vato" published by "Anjali Karyalaya". —United Press.

## FIERCE JAP-MANCHUKUO ENCOUNTER

TOKYO, Feb. 1.

A fierce engagement between Japanese soldiers and mutinous Manchukuo troops, in which both sides have suffered heavy casualties, reported in a telegram from Hsinling.

According to a communique issued by the Kwantung Army Headquarters, in the fight which occurred in the vicinity of Mishan, Eastern Manchukuo, last Thursday, ten Japanese soldiers were killed and 10 wounded, while 2 loyal Manchukuo soldiers were killed and 2 wounded.

Many mutinous Manchukuo troops are reported to be killed or wounded including a Russian (killed).—Reuter's Special.

## ROBERT WILLIAMS FOUND DEAD

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Feb. 1.

Mr. Robert Williams, ex-Chairman of the Labour Party was found dead in a gas-filled room at Chelsea to-day. Mr. Williams was the son of a docker and was formerly General Secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation.

## ZEPPELINS FOR DUTCH AIRLINE

(Special Cable)
GENOA, Feb. 1.

The use of zeppelins on the Dutch Airline to Batavia will be considered at a meeting here of Doctors Eckener and Bronsing, Director, Royal Dutch Airline, according to the Italian press.

## "VETERANS" EXCLUDED

### Kiran Shankar Roy And Bengal P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, Feb 1.

Five Congressmen, including Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, belonging to what is known as "B. C. Roy's Group" have so far resigned from the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, in the course of his resignation letter writes:—

"The lists of the Provincial Committee have been drawn up in a way which have unfairly reduced our group to insignificant and ineffective minority both in the executive and general body".

"The veterans", he writes, "who have been members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee almost from the beginning, have been excluded".—A. P.

## "UNCROWNED KING OF ASSAM" DEAD

SILCHAR, Feb. 1.

The death has occurred of Kamini Kumar Chanda, ex-M.L.A. and also an ex-Member of the Imperial and local councils.

He was better known as the "Uncrowned King of Assam" and he rendered great service for political, social and educational advancement of the province.—A. P.

## Alleged Smugglers Arrested

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

Four alleged Baluchi smugglers were arrested at the outskirts of Shikarpur while coming from Kalat State on camels.

On a search being made 250 reels of silk were found in their possession which they smuggled without paying the duty.—United Press.

## Lindsay For Assembly

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Sir Darcy Lindsay has been elected to the Legislative Assembly in place of Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer, resigned.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb.2.

The Irish Poet, W. B. Yeats, who is staying at Palma (Majorca) had a heart attack. His condition now is satisfactory. Danger seems to be past.

# French Dockers Go On General Strike

## NAVAL CONSTRUCTION POSTPONED

SAINT NAZAIRE, Feb. 1.

**The shipyard workers' dispute took a decisive turn this afternoon, when the men decided to strike immediately. The discontent came to a head this morning when the employers posted an announcement which the men hold, violates the statements by the Joint-Committee of employers and workers**

**The foreman called the workers to "down tools." The order was strictly obeyed.**

**A meeting of the Joint-Committee is being held with a view to reaching a settlement.**

## UNANIMOUS VOTE TO "DOWN TOOLS"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
SAINT NAZAIRE, Feb. 1.

After the meeting of the Joint-Committee, a secret vote of the workers' delegates was taken resulting in a unanimous vote in favour of immediate strike.

The workers delegates leave this evening for Havre to instruct the workers on the "Normandie" to "Down tools."

All is quiet at present, but it is feared that there may be trouble on Monday when the strikers who belong to one of the local shipyards at Penhoet will picket other yards to prevent work there, **morning when the employers**

It is expected that as a result of the strike, the launching French cruiser, "Georges Leygues" planned for February 24 will have to be postponed and the construction of the 35,000 ton cruiser "Strasbourg" delayed.

*Our Abyssinian Letter*

# Lost Territory Regained

## ABYSSINIANS CAPTURE MANY RADIO SETS AND TANKS!

(From Our Correspondent).
DIRE DAWA, Jan. 19.

News has reached here that many of the Italian tanks, captured by the Abyssinians, have been brought to Addis Ababa. The Emperor desires, perhaps, that Abyssinians may be taught how to work them.

The Italians are talking of starting an offensive from Bali and advancing towards Addis Ababa from there. But this is an impossible thing for any army to do as there are very dense forests on that side from where it will be impossible for an army to pass without being ambushed.

The Italians have lately been very busy in those parts. Their aeroplanes are always bombing and small bands of Italian troops occasionally enter the Abyssinian territory. A section of Hawiya Tribesmen lives there in the region called Kharale and the Italians had occupied a part of this region where Bahgiri section of Hawiya tribes live. It was for this that Dedjaz Ababa had gone there. He and Dedjaz Bayana got busy and fought some small engagements with the Italian troops. It is reported that the troops of both these commanders had the upper hand in all these engagements and drove the Italians back and regained all the occupied territory. They succeeded in capturing many radio sets and prisoners and it was after Dedjaz Ababa had succeeded in his mission that his troops were bombarded, he being wounded.

The tanks which were captured at Sasabaneh are working for the Abyssinians.

BOMBING R. C.

Four doctors of the Norwegian mission arrived by last train and left at once for Addis Ababa to arrange things for f. o. their Doctors and other staff who are coming.

But now Doctor Junod who is the President of Red Cross Missions in Addis Ababa has cabled to the Red Cross headquarters at Geneva that until Italy gave some guarantee that the Red Cross units will not be bombed in future, he said that it was better all these Red Cross units should be withdrawn from Abyssinia. Of course when this gentleman saw that all the big powers were mum and no one had raised this question, he felt in honour bound to do so.

Doctor Hylander and the Chief of the Egyptian Red Cross have proved that the Italians intentionally bombed their hospitals. Doctor Hylander's statement proves that they were very far from the troops and were in the operating room where two of the Italian wounded were being operated upon. The Italian airmen quietly passed over them to give these people confidence, otherwise they would all have taken cover, but seeing the airmen disappearing they trusted that they were safe and went on with their acts of mercy. The aeroplanes suddenly returns and attacked them without warning and threw mustard-gas bombs over them. Dr. Landstrum and another Swedish Doctor lost their lives and Dr. Hylander was wounded in the cheek. many patients were killed and the rest were finished by repeated machine gun attacks.

## PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

### Notice Of Official Amendments

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Prior to holding a conference with the leading members of the Assembly on the amendments that have been tabled by Labour and Capitalist sections on the Payment of Wages Bill Mr. A. G. Clow, Secretary, Industries Department has given notice of official amendments to the bill most of which are intended to improve its draft. One amendment, however, proposes to create a new offence under the bill if this amendment is accepted by the Assembly. Default by factory-owners in not fixing on the factory premises, abstracts from the Wages Bill and rules made thereunder in a language majority of the persons employed therein will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

## AFGHAN STUDENTS FOR JAPAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
PESHAWAR, Jan. 31.

It is understood about half a dozen Afghan students have crossed India for study mainly in Japan. Most of them were selected from German and French schools in Kabul. These students have passed the Science examination and will continue special studies in Engineering Agriculture, Textile Industry, Economics and Mining.

## Cr. L. A. REPEAL BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb 1.

Two very important amendments have been tabled by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi to Mr. B. Das's Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Repeal) Bill which is down for further discussion on 6th February. The amendments are to omit sub-clause 2 and sub-clause 3 of clause 2 of the Bill. These two amendments, if carried, will amount to virtual negation of the repealing Bill.—A. P.

# EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

*Inspector Wade—* *"The Black Abbot"*

WADE IS NOT THE FIRST TO REACH THE BUTLER
OH, IT'S YOU, GILDER---- WHAT HAPPENED?
I DON'T KNOW --I SAW HIS TORCH WAVING, SO I CAME----
HE'LL BE OKAY IN A MINUTE!
I'M FINE NOW, SIR --I SAW THE BLACK ABBOT--I WAS JUST BEYOND THAT HEDGE --I TURNED TO RUN, BUT HE CAUGHT ME!
BEYOND THE HEDGE, EH?- ---WE'LL HAVE A LOOK!
IT'S THOMAS, THE FOOTMAN--- AND HE'S DEAD, SIR!
LYMAN ANDERSON

# Gold Is Sold Only Through Distress

## HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

## Give Protection To Indian Industries

Mr. Manu Subedar, retiring President, in the course of his speech at the 28th annual general meeting held on Friday last said:—

Other countries in the world have managed to maintain their exchanges by stimulating exports and putting difficulties in the way of imports, either by higher duties, or by quotas, or by developing internal sources to substitute the imports. In India not only are the doors kept open, but the Finance Member, who is a zealous free trader, is talking of reducing duties all round with a view to stimulate imports, that is to say, with a view to further stimulate the export of gold from India.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

All talk of responsible Government disappears into thin air if Government officials continue their talk of trusteeship of the masses, making special plea on behalf of the agriculturists and pretending to protect them against the industrialists.

The balancing of these interests should take place in the legislature and not in the imagination of the Finance Member. The Indian agriculturist is receicin crores of rupees less for his crops than he used to in 1928-29. With reduced purchasing power, he has to bear many of the taxes, which are inelastic. The freight rates have not been materially reduced. Interest and other charges payable by the agriculturist have not declined and the low band rate, which we are told, is the result of plenty of money, does not reflect business conditions in vogue in India and does not touch the agriculturist, who is in debt.

Even if official apologists still maintain that the gold exported has not been distress gold, can they now dispute that, what was an absolute surplus, held for profit making and sold in the expectation of repurchase at a lower price, has already gone out? Can they still dispute that the gold 'now' being exported represents genuine economic distress? It represents the debris of the indigenous banking system and the destruction of a well organised basis of credit. All this has been argued over and over again and one is compelled once more to reiterate that the interests of India are sacrificed for the need and convenience of the United Kingdom. Government have always been unwilling to have either expansion of credit or that of currency in this country on an adequate scale, because a rise of prices and a favourable balance of trade on merchandise would stop the export of god and may actually turn the tide, inducing purchase by India of gold—a position that would clearly be embarrassing to the Exchange Control, the Bank of England and the London Money market. I maintain that there is a conflict of interests, and in this conflict, those, in whose hands the administration of India's finances are put, are not throwing their weight on the side of this country, but are showing themselves true to the land of their birth and to their real employers.

### MR. CHINOY'S SPEECH

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, the new President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of his speech said:—

This Chamber has come to occupy, and deservedly so, such a place in the public and commercial life not only of the City but of the Presidency and, I may even say, of the country, that the Presidentship of the Chamber is a position of honour which it is the ambition of merchants and businessmen to occupy sometime or other. I hope that I shall be able to justify your election with my work.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This is but a sign of the times, and if the policy (of denial of protection) is going to be pursued with regard to industries generally, I am compelled to state that it is a policy of an extremely reactionary and retrograde nature, undoing all that has been done within the years after the War to give an impetus to Indian industries. Even the small advance in Constitutional Reforms will mean nothing if there is not 'pari passu' economic development. There are no two opinions on the issue, that much of the discontent in this country, which manifests itself on rare occasions even in forms of violence, is due to the grinding poverty and unemployment. Some steps are being taken in Bengal to offer occupation to youths of the Bhadralog. Such efforts are, however, a mere drop in the ocean, when the vast extent of the whole problem is considered; and the problem, to my mind, will be accentuated terribly if Government are now to pursue a policy of denying protection to all industries and opening the doors of the country to unrestricted imports of foreign goods.

TELEPHONE CHARGES

Recently there have been complaints with regard to increases in some directions in Railway rates for goods. There has been no appreciable reduction in rates for goods traffic, including coal traffic, as also with regard to passenger fares. On the contrary, there was an increase in Season Ticket Fares for passengers in the suburban traffic. There has been a tendency to reduce rates for shipping and other essential services in different parts of the world, and I wish that India can follow suit. While I recognise that passenger fares for this country are low, as compared with the same in other countries, it must at the same time be emphasised that probably it is in this country alone that Railways are making profits on passenger traffic. Looking to the poverty-stricken condition of the Indian masses, passenger fares must be lower than those prevailing in other countries, and there is still sufficient scope for concessions like week-end excursion tickets for third-class passengers specially. Railways have been announcing cheaper tickets and I think with advantage to themselves, for Christmas, Easter and Divali; and one is glad to note that third-class passengers are now included in all these concessions. Considering that third-class passenger traffic brings the major portion of revenue to the Railways, I think that the Railways will be well-advised to grant the same scale of concessions to third-class as they give to first and second-class passengers. With a little broader outlook, the Railways can increase their traffic by making reasonable concessions and looking to the conveniences and comforts of passengers. With regard to goods also, it is very necessary that rates should be lowered, not only to compete against the Road traffic, but also to encourage the transport of goods and thus develop internal trade.

Your Committee have been pressing for reduction in charges with regard to Telephones. Though the Telephone Company announced some reduction in their charges, it was not at all commensurate with the demands of the public. The telephone must be made an essential component of every house-hold and every office and shop; and to attain this end, further reduction in rates is extremely necessary.

Reduction in charges for electricity is also necessary, both for greater amenities of life of the public and as a help to industries, large and small. Your Committee are considering the question and it is expected that an early representation may be sent to the proper quarters.


LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).


### MISS DUBASH'S GOOD DISPLAY

#### Results Of Hard Court Tennis Matches

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

Ten matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament were decided on Sunday evening. In the Men's Singles, Wanarse had a tough fight with D. M. Pereira. Although the match was concluded in two straight sets, Wanarse had to draw on all his resources to outwit his clever opponent.

The defeat of Manmath Row at the hands of C. V. Bhandarkar so cheaply was rather surprising.

**Team Work Wins**

Patel and Sabnis were no match for their formidable opponents, Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh, who though not seen in anything like their best form, disposed of them at the cost of three games in each set. Row and Tata had a long drawn-out struggle with Nathani and Cleur their second set running to 18 games. The winning pair showed better teamwork which carried them through.

**Miss Dubash's Display**

Miss M. P. Dubash, the Sind Champion, gave a convincing display by accounting for Mrs. Johnstone, in a fairly easy manner. Losing the first set at 3-6, she bagged the next two conceding only one game in each set. Mrs. Johnstone tried hard to break through the defence of her mighty antagonist but she found it altogether impregnable. Miss Dubash was runner-up in the Presidency Championships in 1934 and her re-appearance is indeed welcome. She has every chance of going into the final round this year as well.

Mrs. Tew, who had recently won the P. V. M. Gymkhana Tournament, found a stiff proposition in Miss Phyllis de Lima. Phyllis has an excellent service and good forehand drives. With a little more steadiness gained by experience, she is sure to do well in future. Mrs. Tew vanquished her little opponent after a keen duel.

#### Results

**Men's Singles**

C. V. Bhandarker beat M. R. Row, 6:2; 6:0.

Karawade beat M. N. Desai, 6.0, 6:2.

R. A. Mundkur beat D. S. Dalal, 6:0, 6:0.

W. N. Wanarse beat D. M. Pereira, 7:5, 6:4.

**Men's Doubles**

L. Charanjiva and Ranbirsingh beat N. E. Patel and D. D. Sabnis, 6:3, 6:3.

M. R. Row and Tata beat S. K. Nathani and Cleur, 6:3, 10:8.

E. Padamji and W. N. Wanarse

(Continued in Col. 4)

(Continued From Col. 3)

beat Bhogilal C. Shah and B. P. Kapadia, 6:0, 6:2.

B. D. Dhalla and P. R. Shivjiani beat F. Vakharia and A. J. Wadia, 6:2, 6:1.

**Ladies Singles**

Mrs. J. E Tew beat Miss P. A. de Lima, 6:3, 7:5.

Miss M. P. Dubash beat Mrs. G. Johnstone, 3:6, 6:1, 6:1.

**Markers' Tournament**

Rahimtoolah (Bhopal Club) beat Oomer (Wodehouse Gymkhana), 6:3, 6:1.

**TO-DAY'S FIXTURES**

**Court No. 1.**

C. V. Bhandarkar vs. A. M. D. Pitt (3-45 p.m.)

Miss M. J. Wadia and Mr. A. C. Suntook vs. Mrs. Bell and Mr. G. L. Mytton, (4-30 p.m.)

F. F. Vakharia vs. J. Charanjiva (5-15 p.m.)

**Court No. 2**

E. Padamji vs. R. A. Mundkur (3-45 p.m.)

Miss F. Talyarkhan vs. Miss Hill (4-30 p.m.)

N. E. Patel vs. W. N. Wanarse (5-15 p.m.)

**Court No. 3**

A. J. Wadia vs. Yuvaraj of Miraj (3-45 p.m.)

N. B. Bhagvat and L. Gopaldas vs. A. M. D. Pitt and Partner (4-30 p.m.)

**Court No. 4.**

Karawade vs. G. L. Mytton (3-45 p.m.)

Rambilas Podar and Partner vs. Ramnath Chopra and Partner (4-30 p.m.)

### MENTALLY AFFECTED CHILDREN

(Continued from page 6)

the expressed opinion of each hospital superintendent was to the effect that no child should be there at all. For mentally defective persons as such, no legislation exists. There are only two known recognised homes for mentally affected children in the whole of India and these homes are run for fee paying children.

(a) Kurseong Home, Darjeeling —normal monthly fee, exclusive of extras is Rs. 60 per month. Destitute cases are admitted on the respective provincial government making monthly grant of Rs. 40 per child. Education is in English and children brought up on European lines only admitted. The Home was started in 1918.

(b) The Bodhana Samiti in Midnapur Dt. Bengal. This is intended for Indian lines and intended for fee paying children (at the rate of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month). It was founded through the generosity of the wealthy Calcutta parents of two feeble-minded children and was opened on July 1st 1933 by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Note has to be made that neither of these homes is available for use for the average Bombay mentally affected child. In the first place the fees required are prohibitive for the average parent. Secondly the difficulty (and expense) to transit to the other side of India.

**Appalling Figures**

The result of the situation has to be considered. Accepting the findings of Dr. Pacheko, Assistant Superintendent of the Ranchi Mental Hospital, who has given the problem earnest consideration, there are about 2 million mentally affected children in India, totally uncared for. Through the Indian Association for Mental Hygiene, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and the following demand made:—

(a) The appointment of an All India Committee of inquiry in order that reliable statistical information may be made available.

(b) The passage of an Indian Mental Deficiency Act on the lines of the English Act of 1913.

(c) The establishment of certain institutions operating under a Board of Control. In view of the fiancial expenditure entailed by practical effect being granted to this necessary, but grandiose scheme, it is better to concentrate on the possibility of securing some relief for the worst type of mentally affected children in the Bombay Presidency by simpler even if less effective means.

**Suggested Partial Solution.**

Provision is made, under the Bombay Children Act, for uncontrollable children to be committed by a Juvenile Court to a certified school. In such cases the applicant has to be the parent or guardian. The low grade mentally defective child could be proved to be an uncontrollable child in the average case and dealt with on these lines, provided a certified institution for mentally affected children was established. Experience has shown at the Umarkhadi Home that every year a certain percentage of these kind of children are arrested destitute in the street. Given the existence of a certified special school, mentally affected children, unclaimed by parents and guardians could be committed as destitute under the Children Act.

In 1932 the Children's Aid Society approached Government in the matter and suggested that, pending the establishment of a special home for this kind of children, arrangements might be made for one ward in one mental hospital in the Presidency being set aside for the commitment of such children.

This, however, is impossible owing to the overcrowded conditions in all Mental Hospitals and would be unconstructive as in such places, specialised treatment would not be available. As a second alternative the Children's Aid Society recommended the establishment of a special certified school for such children. This suggestion was reinforced by the finding of the Committee of Inquiry into the Care of Destitute Children and Young Offenders in their Report—published in 1933. Since then steps have been taken by the Society for the protection of children to arrange for one special class at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, where mildly mentally affected children can be taught on Montessori lines. The accommodation, however, is strictly limited and the character of the building allows for the admission of only very mild cases. To-day another plan is before Government for consideration—the establishment of a Special Cottage Home to serve the needs of the Presidency regarding seriously mentally affected children. It is, however, unlikely that financial considerations will permit anything been done unless private charity is available to sink an endowment fund. The problem in Bengal has found some solution in the generosity of wealthy parents of two mentally affected children. It is much to be hoped that in this Presidency a similar offer of private help may be made forthcoming.

**Conclusion.**

Time does not permit for any examination of the problem in detail. It must suffice to conclude with certain facts and figures proving the existence of this need.

In 8½ years' work in operating the Bombay Children Act, the Children's Aid Society has had to admit to the Umarkhadi Home no less than 165 low-grade, mentally defective children. (2.5 per cent are M.D.'s) Of this number only 29 have been deemed sufficiently bad to warrant certification under the Lunacy Act and commitment to Mental Hospital. That is to say 17 per cent have been segregated amongst adult lunatics in an establishment, designed for adults and completely lacking in the means of specialised treatment. What has happened to the remaining 83 per cent? Owing to the fact that no special school exists it has become necessary to commit minor mentally defective children to ordinary institutions, where they have to associate with normal children and where, except for the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home they get not specialised treatment at all. The wastage of the association of mentally affected children with normal should also be admitted. In minor cases of mental defect, too bad for commitment to any ordinary school and whose parents and relatives are not traced, such children are to be kept in the Umarkhadi Children's Home, where no specialised treatment is available and where association with normal children occurs. At the present moment there are at the Umarkhadi Home the following cases:—

2 mentally defective and physically paralysed crippled children.
2 mild lunatics (girls)
1 mentally derective, deaf and dumb boy
2 Imbecile children
3 mental defectives

Not one of these children is suitable to be passed on to the Byramjee Home and for not one of them is any safe-refuge available except the Umarkhadi Home. In the case of such children, whose parents are not traced, the only possible course of action is to make the parents take charge—despite the fact that they are totally unfitted to control their children. In the course of 6 weeks at the end of last year, no less than 6 children of lower-grade type were admitted. One was a 17 year old Anglo-Indian boy, ultimately certified as a lunatic, whose very arrival at the Yerawada Mental Hospital was deplored by the Superintendent. Two were a little wild, mad, deaf and dumb girls, whose parents were willing to put them away for treatment, but were forced by circumstances to take their children back. One was an emaciated mental deaf and dumb boy—so physically ill that he was immediately admitted to a local Children's Hospital and solved his own problem, a month later, so far as the Society was concerned by disappearing into the street. The sixth and seventh are still at the above children in the Umarkhadi Home.

Mind to man is both an offensive and defensive weapon. A derective mind, therefore, implies lack of protection. All mental defectives, are unable to a varying degree to take care of themselves in ordinary life. Accepting the finding of Indian Mental Hygiene Association, there are at least 2.560 000 mental defective in India, of whom 283,675 are children. In view of the fact that adequate protection, scientific treatment and in the worst cases, close segregation are required, immediate steps are imperative to provide for children of this type, at least, safe accommodation. Every Woman's Organisation and every Child Welfare Association should make an appeal on behalf of the unprotected, mentally defective child. Upto the present little information has been to hand on the subject. Owing, however, to the working of Bombay Children Act—some facts and figures are now available. Ignorance can no longer be pleaded as an excuse for inaction. Propaganda work must be undertaken in order that the public conscience may be stirred and private charity made available for the protection of the most unprotected class of children. Given financial help towards the endowment of a special school, immediate action can be taken to safeguard the interests of mentally defective children within the four corners of the Bombay Children Act.

### SAVE JOGESH CHATTERJEE'S LIFE

#### Bombay Meeting Considers His Demands Just And Pleads For Immediate Release

A resolution demanding the release of Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori case prisoner, who has been on hunger-strike for the last 86 days, in the Central Jail at Lucknow, was passed at a public meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the B. P. Trade Union Congress and the Bekar Kamgar Sangh.

Mr. M. R. Masani, presiding over the meeting, briefly explained the objects for which the meeting was called.

JUST DEMANDS.

Mr. Farid-ul-Huq Ansari moved, "This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, views with alarm the serious consequences of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterjee's hunger-strike which has now lasted for about 86 days in the Central Jail, Lucknow.

This meeting considers the demands of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterjee for the concentration of political prisoners in a special jail; equal treatment and the abolition of the system of classification; abolition of cellular confinement; return of prisoners from the Andamans to their respective provinces; proper arrangements for medical treatment; the grant of daily newspapers, magazines, books, etc., and privileges of supplementing diet and clothings at the prisoner's cost, to be just and reasonable and calls for the conceding of these legitimate demands of the political prisoners.

In order to avert a serious calamity this meeting demands the immediate release of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterjee."

'SAVE HIS LIFE.'

Mr. Ansari recalled the death of Jatindas, who had gone on hunger-strike in 1929 as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners in jail. The life of another young man he said was going to be sacrificed for the same purpose. It was the duty of every patriotic Indian to save the life of such youths of the country, who did not hesitate to sacrifice their life for securing better treatment for political prisoners.

Mr. Ansari criticised the delay and slow progress involved in the proceedings of a sub-Committee proposed to be set up for securing the release of Jogesh Chatterjee. He was afraid that by the time relief was obtained, it might be too late to save his life.

He held that the demands of Jogesh as mentioned in the above resolution were only just and not excessive. Andamans were condemned as unfit for habitation and to those very islands, prisoners condemned to long terms were being sent. After the death of Jatindas, a half-hearted attempt was made towards classification of prisoners. It only resulted in placating a few by giving them the more comfortable classes of A and B, while thousands of political prisoners were put in C. class, which was in no way different from the conditions existing before the classification. The C class instead of improving the defects of former days, only tended to perpetuate them.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya seconding the resolution said that unless there was sufficient public opinion behind the resolution, it would not have any effect. He urged the public to put forth a united demand for the release of Jogesh forthwith.

Mr. Parab addressed the gathering next and Abdul Khalil, who was a prisoner in Delhi, also gave his experiences.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.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COD LIVER OIL

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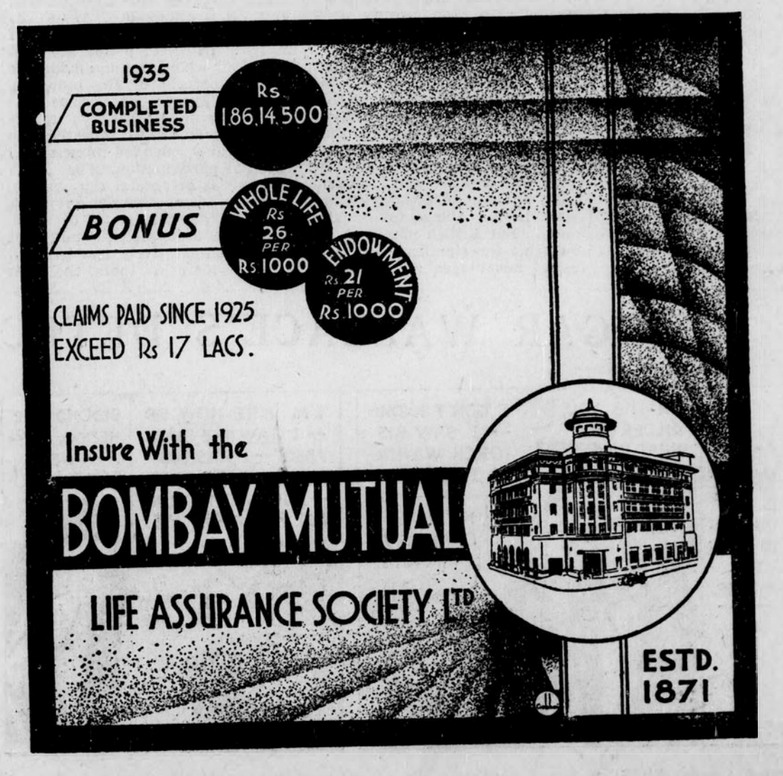
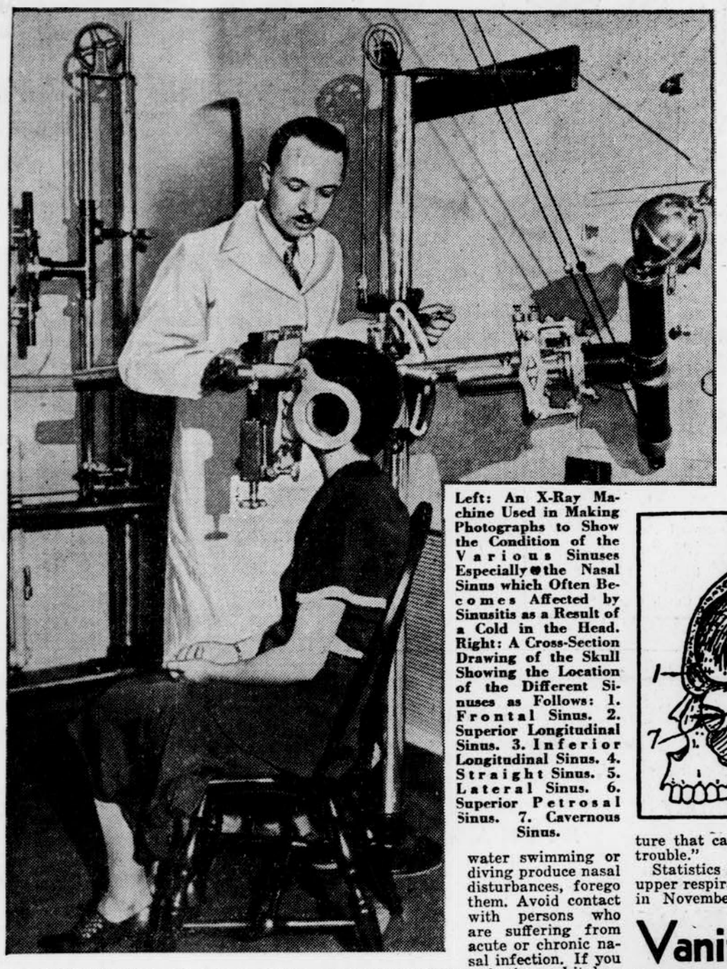


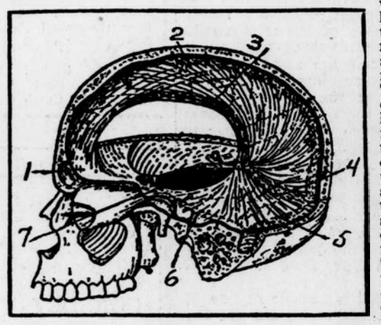
# Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

## TREATING TROUBLESOME SINUSES

*How Curious Cavities in the Skull Become Germ-Infected and the Seat of Painful and Frequently Fatal Conditions.*



Left: An X-Ray Machine Used in Making Photographs to Show the Condition of the Various Sinuses Especially the Nasal Sinus which Often Becomes Affected by Sinusitis as a Result of a Cold in the Head. Right: A Cross-Section Drawing of the Skull Showing the Location of the Different Sinuses as Follows: 1. Frontal Sinus. 2. Superior Longitudinal Sinus. 3. Inferior Longitudinal Sinus. 4. Straight Sinus. 5. Lateral Sinus. 6. Superior Petrosal Sinus. 7. Cavernous Sinus.




THOUSANDS of people everywhere these days are beginning to be conscious of the fact that they possess such things as sinuses. Especially is this true in the so-called catarrhal sections of the country.

Most of the cases of sinus trouble develop in the months of December, January, February and March, and clear up promptly or become chronic, depending on how soon they are treated and the methods employed. Inflammation of the sinuses (sinusitis), however, may develop at any time. Cases resulting from diving and swimming are quite common, but the winter months are especially prone to produce this always bothersome and sometimes fatal condition.

"Sinusitis may be acute or chronic," says J. Robert Burke in Hygeia, "The first and most frequent cause is the infection that accompanies or follows the so-called head cold. These colds may be prevented by keeping up a good general resistance.

"This resistance is secured by proper diet, including a considerable quantity of cereals, fresh fruits, vegetables, milk and water; supervised exercise; careful attention to the temperature and humidity of sleeping chambers; as much exposure to the rays of the sun as possible without incurring "sunburn" to a marked degree, and, if direct sunshine is not obtainable, the use of artificial lamps under careful supervision. If undue water swimming or diving produce nasal disturbances, forego them. Avoid contact with persons who are suffering from acute or chronic nasal infection. If you do contract a nasal infection and it does not clear up in a few days, consult a qualified specialist as time is precious in the fight against sinus trouble.

"When you walk about or sit during the day, most of the blood is in the dependent portion of the body. When you lie down at night, and especially without a head pillow, a larger amount of blood reaches the head than at any other time during the twenty-four hours. The nose and throat need a rest as well as any other part of the body; but since the heart has decreased its number of contractions, less force is there to circulate the blood and, adding insult to injury, the lungs demand that the extremely cold air be warmed. Therefore the mucous membrane of the nose and throat is put to greater effort. After a while it gives up the task.

"A passive congestion is produced, and the blood circulates still less. This is the type of field for which the ever present bacteria have been waiting. The local resistance has been lowered, and the invading army finds the trenches empty. You would never think of standing still outdoors for from eight to ten hours with the thermometer reading at freezing or less; so why expect your already overworked nose to be able to stand that, night after night? Give it fair treatment, and it will do well by you. It is the sudden change in temperature that causes a great deal of sinus trouble."

Statistics show that infections of the upper respiratory tract get a good start in November or December, and the graph climbs until the peak is reached in March; from this point it drops rather rapidly. This Mr. Burke explains as follows:

"During the summer months we store up resistance through the rays of the sun and the added exercise in which most of us indulge during this period. We hike, swim, play golf or at least take care of our lawns and gardens. We perspire freely and then drink liquids to maintain water balance. Dehydration, a state in which there is insufficient water in the tissues of the body, tends to make us subject to all sorts of ills.

"The exercise stimulates the appetite, and there is a good ratio between intake of food and the subsequent tissue building and elimination. Because of the few clothes we wear the sun reaches a larger area of skin surface and is able eventually to reach more blood, which will pick up the stimulating ultraviolet rays and produce extra vitamins."

The nasal accessory sinuses are cavities of varying sizes and shapes, lined with mucous membrane and having orifices which connect them with the nose. These orifices are so small that a slight swelling of the lining is sufficient to close them entirely. There are corresponding pairs of sinuses in each half of the head. The antrum is situated in the cheek, roughly between the orbit, which contains the eyeball, and the teeth in the upper jaw. The frontal sinus is above and to the inner side of the orbit. The ethmoids and sphenoid are below and in back of this, the sphenoid being almost in the center of the skull. The ostiae, or openings, of the various sinuses are situated in different parts of the nasal cavity. In the case of the antrum and sphenoid the opening is much higher than the bottom of the cavity; so when the head is in an upright position efficient drainage is more difficult from these two sinuses.

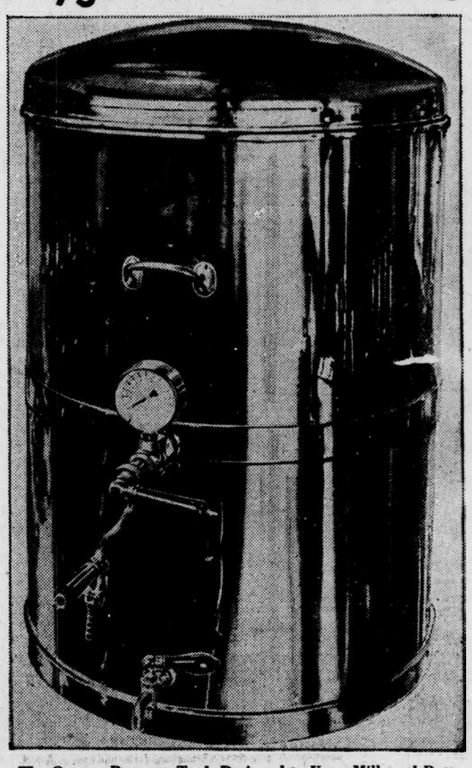
Many theories have been advanced as to the reason for and the function of the sinuses. One theory is that the air cavities make the skull, which must be large to contain the brain, much lighter in weight. Another theory is that the air breathed into the nose first circulates through these cavities and is warmed by the blood, in the mucous membrane lining them, before it reaches the lungs; and at the same time it acts as a filtering process wherein many impurities, such as dust and bacteria, are prevented from entering the lungs. Sinuses also are exceedingly important in the production of resonance for the singing and speaking voice.

## Using Oxygen as a Preservative

DESIGNED to keep milk and butter perfectly fresh for a period as long as two months at the least a new form of tank makes use of a certain oxygen pressure as the means of preserving its dairy contents. This invention is considered a device of outstanding importance to the milk industry.

After the tank has been filled with its dairy product the receptacle is closed air-tight and the proper oxygen-pressure applied through valves. The amount of the pressure is indicated on a dial placed below one of the handles.

A spigot in the side of the tank near the bottom and directly below the dial permits the fluid contents to be drawn off as needed.



The Oxygen-Pressure Tank Designed to Keep Milk and Butter Perfectly Fresh for a Period Not Shorter Than Two Months.

## Vanity Dresser and Mirror Stand

The Newest Type of a Vanity Dresser which Has a Supplementary Mirror Mounted on an Adjustable Stand Placed Behind the Seat.

A NEW aid to the toilet and make-up is a vanity dresser with a system of mirrors which permits the use of both hands by doing away with a hand-mirror for getting a view of the back.

The secondary mirror is mounted on an adjustable stand placed just back of the seat. It clearly reflects the back and is especially useful when fixing the hair, as both hands are left free for that purpose. Since the mirror in no way is attached to the vanity dresser it can be used in other rooms.

## Origin of the Seedless Orange

NAVEL or seedless oranges, contrary to the general belief, are not the result of scientific development by horticulturists, but are a natural fruit of a special variety. The story of the rise of the navel orange reads like a fairy tale. In 1872, a United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, sent a few young seedless orange trees, procured from the swamps of the Amazon river to Washington, D. C. In the following year, Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbits, of Maine, took three of the shrubs to Riverdale, California, and planted them. Two died, but the third survived, thrived and bore fruit. As the oranges were seedless, propagation had to be accomplished by budding, and for a time Mrs. Tibbets secured a dollar a bud for all she sold.

In 1880, the total navel orange crop was one whole box. From that one tree, today has grown an industry whose yearly value averages between fifteen and twenty million dollars. The original tree planted by Mrs. Tibbets still lives and bears fruit.

Navel oranges receive much "grooming", after leaving the parent tree. They are gathered only on sunny days, as the damp fruit would attract dust to the detriment of their appearance. The first step after plucking is to give them a bath to remove any dust. They are placed in a long narrow tank of water, at one end of which is a large wheel with a tire of soft bristles, revolving in connection with another set of brushes in a smaller tank below. The oranges pass between the wet brushes and come out bright and clean.

After the bath the oranges are spread out on long slanting racks in the sun to dry. At the lower end they roll off into boxes, to be carried away to the warehouses for their "rest", for various changes take place in the fruit so recently cut from the sap supply, the skin drawing closer to the pulp and "sweating" or giving off moisture that would result in damage if the fruit were packed off at once.

The days of curing finished, the oranges are fed into a hopper which drops them on a belt running between cylindrical brushes to give them a smooth, shiny appearance.

## Milk Food to Make Birds Sing

A NEW pet bird food, of which milk for the first time is a chief constituent, is claimed to eliminate errors in feeding, the most common cause of bird ills, and thereby keep them always fit for joyous song. It also is said to help maintain the lustre, gloss and color of plumage.

Purchasers of the new food use it in the preparation of a balanced bird ration. A number of breeders also feed the new product directly to their birds.

The new bird food is described as a combination of milk concentrates and egg yolk in a dry granular form. The milk constituents supply not only the universally recognized nutritive constituents of fresh milk but also the several vitamins known to exist in milk.

The egg constituents supply a substantial quota of vitamin material, particularly the fat soluble vitamins A and D and also a class of products known as lipids, phospholipids and lecithins as well as a variety of specific serols generally classed as lipid matter.

These natural products, certain of which are known to be contained in egg yolk to a greater degree than in other natural substances, have been the object of intensive investigations by the biochemist and physiologist for many years, but it is only comparatively recently that the importance of these substances in bird nutrition has been recognized.

The nutritional requirements of birds have been found to be fundamentally the same as for other species; carbohydrates, fatty or lipid matter, mineral matter and vitamins, as well as protein or suitable nitrogenous material are necessary. It is essential that these nutritional substances be balanced in proper proportions.

The carbohydrates and fatty matter supply the necessary caloric energy. Proteins and minerals supply the materials for the growth and maintenance of normal body functions.

## Highways of Salt

ROADS of the future may become well-seasoned highways, as salt is being experimented with as an ingredient of road-building material. Already a number of stretches of "salt" roads have been constructed and are undergoing a series of tests.

These experimental roads, whose cost of construction is found to be very low, are not built entirely of salt. The chief materials are clay and gravel. Rock salt is mixed in with these substances and the result is that in time the clay becomes compacted to cement hardness.

Crystallization of the salt present in the surface of the road also prevents evaporation and keeps it moist and hard.

## What Is Your Biological Age?

MANY men and women who in years have reached the allotted three score and ten have been heard to exclaim:

"I am 70, but I feel like 35."

What then is the biological age of such a person, who is really only as old as he feels?

Science today recognizes that a real difference exists between actual and physical age, or, in other words, between chronological and biological age. This difference may be a matter of months or a matter of years. Some persons live faster than others and grow old more quickly. So the years of a person's age are not a true index of the state of the body.

A method has been found to help determine biological age. It has been discovered that the degree of accommodation of the eyes to near and distant visions gives a rather definite indication of the probable length of life, according to a statement made before a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences by Doctor Felix Bernstein, physiologist and mathematician, and visiting professor at Columbia University.

Doctor Bernstein says that the eye is the most sensitive index of a normal calcification process which takes place in all organs, and that this calcification is useful as an index of biological age. A correlation has been found between conditions produced in the eyes by this process and the age of the persons. The advance in calcification causes a lessening of the ability of the eye to accommodate itself to near and distant clear-seeing.

Bifocal glasses usually are prescribed to offset this effect, according to Doctor Bernstein, and the use of bifocals before the age of forty-five is not indicative of a long life.

Because the eye is a very sensitive indicator of the degree of calcification, Doctor Bernstein thinks that it might be used as an indication of the existence in its early stages of arteriosclerosis. Half the people in the United States who pass the age of fifty die of this or related diseases from heart stroke or brain stroke, and any advance indications might be found helpful to the medical profession.

## A Two-Seated Water Bicycle

IF you are a commuter and have to depend on a ferry, you can save your self annoyance and loss of time when you miss the boat by following the example of Doctor William L. Jones and Howard McCraig. These two Seattle men built a water bicycle which makes them independent of ferry boats.

This odd water craft, which carries two passengers, was made out of odds and ends at a cost of fifteen dollars. Two old canoes were joined together with a paddle wheel placed between and driven by pedals in the manner of a bicycle. Instead of handle-bars the craft is guided by an automobile steering wheel mounted in front of each seat. With two passengers aboard a speed of five miles an hour is possible.

The steering-wheels and two seats are mounted on a frame which is also very similar to that of a bicycle. The paddle-wheel is placed at the rear between the pair of "pontoons" and is connected to the pedal-driven sprocket wheels by chain drives.

The New Water Bicycle which Is Propelled by Pedals in the Manner of the Conventional Safety.

## How Steers Are Now Exercised to Make Better Beef

This Exercising Device for Steers Keeps the Animals Walking in a Circle. Each Steer Is Hitched to an Arm of the Revolving Exerciser which Moves on Wheels Running on a Circular Track.

STEERS destined to become steaks and roasts are now made better beef by a system of exercises.

Each steer is hitched to an arm of a huge circular device which revolves on wheels that run on a track built in the form of a circle. A man seated in the center keeps the animals stepping along in circles. Such exercise is designed to improve the quality of the meat.

## Why Ethiopia Uses Austrian Currency

ETHIOPIA has no national currency, using in lieu thereof the Maria Theresa thaler of Austria. This coin has been the prevailing currency of Emperor Haile Selassie's kingdom for generations.

The Austrian mint at Vienna coins these thalers solely for use in Africa, using the design of 1780 even today.

The tribesmen will not accept coins which vary in the slightest detail from the traditional pattern. Their favorite way of deciding whether a coin is genuine or not is to count the number of pearls in the brooch worn by the figure of Empress Theresa on the coin.

Thirty-six years ago Emperor Menelik II tried to introduce a truly national coinage into Abyssinia, but his efforts failed. So, more recently, did similar endeavors by Haile Selassie. The currencies they brought into the country circulate only in Addis Ababa and a few other towns. Tribesmen of the wild and remote regions still refuse to have anything whatever to do with these coins.

The word "dollar" is derived from "thaler".

A FILM IN A THOUSAND!

*A "New-Style" Musical Romance*

AS OPENING ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK

At

BOMBAY'S 'NEW-STYLE' THEATRE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Warner Bros. Entirely "Different" Production

"STARS OVER BROADWAY"

*3 Teams Of Stars—*

STARS OF SONG
Stars Of Romance
Stars Of Mirth

All in one grand show--with more action and laughs per Minute than the singing screen has ever yet presented!

PAT O'BRIEN
and
JEAN MUIR
JANE FROMAN
and
JAMES MELTON
Frank McHugh
and
MARIE WILSON
and
Four Great New SONG HITS!

There's never been a show like this—never such talent from screen, stage and radio all combined! It's

A YEAR AHEAD IN ENTERTAINMENT

Watch for the Opening Date.

# Birth Control And Slave Mentality

## GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO MRS. SANGER

Mahadev Desai writes in the "Harijan":—

Since the time Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the famous leader of the Birth Control movement, paid a visit to Wardha, I have seen several different aspects of her. First as she appeared to me there during those remarkable interviews with Gandhiji—interviews in which she appealed to Gandhiji as a great moral teacher "to advise something practical, something that can be applied to solve the problem of too frequent child-bearing" "to give some message for those who are not yet sure but who are anxious to limit their families."

She seemed, during those conversations into which Gandhiji poured his whole being desperately anxious to find out some point of contact with Gandhiji, to find out the utmost extent to which he could go with her. And he did indicate the extent.

"AMAZING BOAST.'

Her second aspect is revealed in her article in the "Illustrated Weekly of India" in which she ridicules what she calls Gandhiji's "amazing boast" of having "known the experiences and the aspirations of thousands of women in India." Mrs. Sanger approached Gandhiji in Wardha for the solution of a tough problem, because as she herself said, "there were thousands, millions, who regard your word as that of a saint," and yet she ridicules his claim to know these women's "aspirations and experience" thousands of whom marched to jail at his word.

All she is concerned about in this article is to prove that Gandhiji does know the women of India. She utters not a word about the points of agreement she sought at the interview, and the extent to which Gandhiji said he was prepared to go with her. The third aspect is revealed in an address on "Woman of the future" that she delivered before the World Fellowship of Faiths. I shall come to this later in my article.

INSIDE OUT

To come to the interview. As I have already said, Gandhiji poured his whole being into his conversation. He revealed himself inside out, giving Mrs. Sanger an intimate glimpse of his own private life. He also declared to her his own limitations, especially the stupendous limitation of his own philosophy of life—a philosophy that seeks self-realisation through self-control, and said that from HIM there could be one solution and one alone. "I could not recommend the remedy of birth control to a woman who wanted my approval. I should simply say to her: My remedy is of no use to you. You must go to others for advice."

HARD CASES.

Mrs. Sanger cited some hard cases. "I agree," said Gandhiji, "there are hard cases. Else birth control enthusiasts would have no ease. But I would say, to devise remedies by all means, but the remedies should be other than the ones you advise. If you and I as moral reformers put our foot down on this remedy and said, 'You must fall back on other remedies,' those would surely be found." Both seemed to be agreed that woman should be emancipated, that woman should be the arbiter of her destiny. But Mrs. Sanger would have Gandhiji work for woman's emancipation through her pet device, just as believers in violence want Gandhiji to win India's freedom through violence, since they seem to be sure that non-violence, can never succeed.

GANDHIJI AND WOMEN.

She forgets this fundamental difference in her impatience to prove that Gandhiji does not know the women of India. And she claims to prove this on the ground that he makes an impossible appeal to the women of India—the appeal to resist their husbands. Well, this is what he said: "My wife I made the orbit of all women. In her I studied all women. I came in contact with many European women in South Africa, and I knew practically every Indian woman there. I worked with them. I tried to show them they were not slaves either of their husbands or parents, not only in the political field but in the domestic as well.

WOMAN AS TOOL

But the trouble was that some could not resist their husbands. The remedy is in the hands of women themselves. The struggle is difficult for them, and I do not blame them. I blame the men. Men have legislated against them. Man has regarded woman as his tool. She has learned to be his tool and in the end found it easy and pleasurable to be such, because, when one drags another in his fall the descent is easy.

I have felt that during the years still left to me if I can drive home to women's minds the truth that they are free, we will have no birth control problem in India.

If they will only learn to say "no" to their husbands when they approach them carnally. I do not suppose all husbands are brutes and if women only know how to resist them, all will be well. I have been able to teach women who have come in contact with me how to resist their husbands.

The real problem is that many do not want to resist them. No resistance bordering upon bitterness will be necessary in 99 out of 100 cases. If a wife says to her husband, 'No,' I do not want it,' he will make no trouble. But she hasn't been taught. Her parents in most cases won't teach it to her. There are some cases, I know, in which parents have appealed to their daughters, husbands not to force motherhood on their daughters. And I have come across amenable too. I want woman to learn the primary right of resistance. She thinks now that she has not got it."

What is there in this to show that Gandhiji did not know the woman of India or did not know women, I do not understand. Jesus who set the seal of his own blood upon his precept "love thine enemy", and "resist not evil" would be held to have uttered the percent in ignorance of mankind, simply because we are far away from realization of that principle!

DIVORCE IN U.S.

Mrs. Sanger raises the phantasmagoria of "irritations, disputes, and thwarted longings that Mr. Gandhi's advice would bring into the home," of the absence of "loving glances" and of "tender good night kisses" and of "words of endearment," forgetting all the while that birth control and all its tender or vulgar accompaniments have contributed in America to countless irritations and disputes, divorces and worse. But the America we know through books of a realist reformer like Upton Sinclair would seem to be different from America that Mrs. Sanger claims to know.

She cited cases of great nervous and mental breakdowns as a result of the practice of self-control. Gandhiji spoke from a knowledge of the numerous letters he received every mail, when he said to her that "the evidence is all based on examination of imbeciles. The conclusions are not drawn from the practice of healthy-minded people. The people they take for examples have not lived a life of even tolerable continence.

These neurologists assume that people are expected to exercise self-restraint while they continue to lead the same ill-regulated life. The consequence is that they do not exercise self-restraint but become lunatics. I carry on correspondence with many of these people and they describe their own ailments to me. I simply say that if I were to present them with this method of birth control they would lead far worse lives."

EFFECT IN CALCUTTA.

He told her that when she went to Calcutta she would be told by those who knew what have contraceptives had worked among unmarried young men and women. But evidently for the purpose of the conversation, at any rate, Mrs. Sanger confined herself to propagation of knowledge of birth control among married couples only.

SANGER'S RETORT

Mrs. Sanger mocks at what she calls Mr. Gandhi's "appalling fear of licentiousness and over-indulgence" following upon a life of unrestrained birth control, and she pointedly asks: "Has he ever thought that the same frequency can occur during the nine months of a woman's pregnancy.' I must say that in advancing this argument Mrs. Sanger is less than fair to her own sex. None but the most abnormally lewed or suppressed would submit to even legitimate sexual advances during pregnancy.

What was to be done with couples who wanted to resist the impulse of sex and yet could not do so?

SEX-LUST.

Mrs. Sanger was thus led on to her apothesis of "sex-love," which she said "is a relationship which makes for oneness, for completeness between husband and wife and contributes to a finer understanding and a great spiritual harmony." An obviously harmless proposition; but full of confusion when in the same breath one identifies love with lust and then tries to separate the one from the other. The distinction that Gandhiji drew between love and lust will be evident from the following excerpts from the conversation:

LOVE AND LUST

G.: When both want to satisfy animal passion without having to suffer the consequences of their act it is not love, it is lust. But if love is pure, it will transcend animal passion and will regulate itself. We have not had enough education of the passions. When a husband says, "Let us not have children, but let us have relations" what is that but animal passion? If they do not want to have more children they should simply refuse to unite.

Love becomes lust the moment you make it a mean for the satisfaction of animal needs. It is just the same with food. If food is taken only for pleasure it is lust. You do not take chocolates for the sake of satisfying your hunger. You take them for pleasure and then ask the doctor for an antidote. Perhaps you tell the doctor that whisky befogs your brain and he gives you an antidote. Would it not be better not to take chocolates or whisky?

Mrs. S.: No. I do not accept the analogy.

G.: Of course you will not accept the analogy because you think this sex expression without desire for children is a need of the soul, a contention I do not endorse.

"SPIRITUAL NEED."

Mrs. S.: Yes, sex expression is a spiritual need and I claim that the quality of this expression is more important than the result, for the quality of the relationship is there regardless of results. We all know that the great majority of children are born as an accident without the parents having any desire for conception. Seldom are two people drawn together in the sex act by their desire to have children .... Do you think it possible for two people who are in love, who are happy together, to regulate their sex act only once in two years, so that relationship would only take place when they wanted a child? Do you think it possible?

G.: I had the honour of doing that very thing and I am not the only one.

Mrs. Sanger thought it was illogical to contend that sex union for the purpose of having children would be love and union for the satisfaction of the sexual appetite was lust, for the same act was involved in both.

Gandhiji immediately capitulated and said he was ready to describe all sexual union as partaking of the nature of lust. He made the whole thing abundantly clear by citing facts from his own life.. "I know," he said, "from my own experience that as long as I looked upon my wife carnally, we had no real understanding. Our love did not reach a high plane. There was affection between us always, but we came closer and closer the more we or rather I became restrained. There never was want of restraint on the part of my wife. Very often she would show restraint, but she rarely resisted me although she showed disinclination very often. All the time I wanted carnal pleasure I could not serve her. The moment I bade good-bye to a life of carnal pleasure our whole relationship became spiritual. Lust died and love reigned instead."

VEILED SNEER.

But Mrs. Sanger probably regards every face embrace an act of love and a married life without sexual relationship and its blandishments of a dull lifeless affair. Gandhiji's own personal witness made no impression upon her. She dismissed it as that of an "idealist", as appears from her veiled sneer at "that small group of idealists who have sublimated their sex energies into creative action into the activities of his own National Congress."

I do not think during all his conversation Gandhiji even once referred to the Congress or Congressmen. Mrs. Sanger forgets that all moral advancement has proceeded on the practice of a "small group of idealists" and that even the apparent progress of her own movement depends a lot on the clever way in which she idealizes her nostrum and describes it as the upward path "demanding of us who inhabit this globe, all that we possess in intelligence, knowledge, courage, vision and responsibility," the road that "leads to the fulfilment of human destiny on this planet"!

WAY OUT

Mrs. Sanger is so impatient to prove that Gandhiji is a visionary that she forgets the practical ways and means that Gandhiji suggested to her.

"Must the sexual union take place only three or four times in an entire lifetime?" she asked.

"Why should people not be taught," replied Gandhiji, "that it is immoral to have more than three or four children and that after they have had that number they should sleep separately? If they are taught this it would harden into custom. And if social reformers cannot impress this idea upon the people, why not a law?

"If husband and wife have four children, they would have had sufficient animal enjoyment. Their love may then be lifted to a higher plane, their bodies have met. After they have had the children they wanted, their love transforms itself into a spiritual relationship. If these children die and they want more then they may meet again. Why must people be slaves of this passion when they are not of others? When you give them education in birth control, you tell them it is a duty. You say to them that if they do not do this thing they will interrupt their spiritual evolution. You do not even talk of regulation. After giving them education in birth control, you do not say to them. "thus far and no further." You ask people to drink temperately, as though it was possible to remain temperate. I know these temperate people."

And yet as Mrs. Sanger was so dreadfully in earnest Gandhiji did mention a remedy which could conceivably appeal to him. That method was the avoidance of sexual union during unsafe periods confining it to the "safe" period of about ten days during the month. That had at least an element of self-control which had to be exercised during the unsafe period. Whether this appealed to Mrs. Sanger or not I do not know.

But therein spoke Gandhiji the truth seeker. Mrs. Sanger has not referred to it anywhere in her interviews or her "Illustrated Weekly" article. Perhaps if birth controllers were to be satisfied with this simple method, the birth control clinics and propagandists would find their trade gone.

ABORTIONS.

But I come to a third aspect of Mrs. Sanger. Her address to the World Fellowship of Faiths is most revealing. She frankly speaks there on behalf of her country where "there are more criminal abortions performed than in any other country in the world. The national total of abortion has been estimated to top 2,000,000 per year. This total does not include the number brought about by drugs or by instruments used by the pregnant woman herself."

Let it be remembered that it is

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3)

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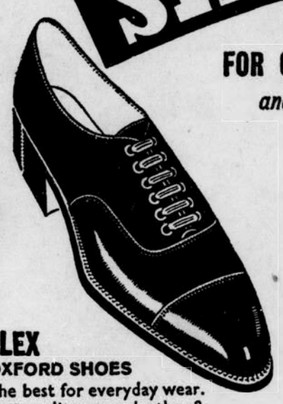

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# When Civic Bye-Election Is An Absurdity

## Corporation Move To Amend Municipal Act—Sequel To High Court Proceedings

**The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has drafted a report favouring the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to obviate the necessity of holding bye-elections to the Municipal Corporation, within a period of four months prior to the date of retirement of the Councillors.**

**HIGH COURT SEQUEL**

**The report is a sequel to the observations made by Mr. Justice Blackwell in recent proceedings in the High Court, arising out of the failure of the Commissioner to hold a bye-election for the vacancy caused by the resignation of a member in November 1934 while the General Election from all Wards took place in January 1935.**

**AN ABSURDITY**

**"It is intended", according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the proposed amendment of the Act, "that no election shall be held to fill up a vacancy occurring within four months prior to the date of termination of the office of the Councillors. This would avoid not only the trouble and expense of bye-election but also the absurdity of holding a bye-election almost simultaneously with or after the general election."**

THE AMENDMENT

The proposed Amendment to Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, runs, "Provided that no election shall be held to fill up such vacancy occurring within four months prior to the date of retirement of Councillors under Section 7."

"It will be remembered", states the Report, "that as a result of the setting aside by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court of the B. Ward (General) election, 1935, steps had to be taken to fill in the vacancies of 16 Councillors who were unseated by the judgment. In accordance with Sections 33(4) and 34 the retiring Councillors if willing to serve would come in and if there had been 16 retiring councillors willing to serve, the 16 seats would automatically have been filled in or in the event of any one or more of them being unwilling, the Corporation would have filled in the vacancy or vacancies. However, Mr. Ramji Bharmal, a Councillor returned from B Ward at the General Election of 1932, had resigned in November 1934, and in view of the impending General Elections, the Commissioner did not hold a bye-election to fill in the vacancy. Thus on the first day of April, 1935, there were only 15 retiring councillors from B Ward.

"A question, therefore, arose as to whether the vacancy could be filled in by the Corporation under Section 34(2) of the Municipal Act, which formed the subject-matter of a suit and also a subsequent appeal in the High Court. In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Blackwell, Acting Chief Judge, remarked, "the failure of the Commissioner to comply with the statutory requirement in that behalf has, in my opinion, involved the Corporation in the difficulty . . . ."

"PALPABLE ABSURDITY

"When the decision was before the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, the Commissioner pointed out that the resignation of Mr. Bharmal was received at the end of November 1934, and generally it took about six weeks to carry on the preliminaries for a bye-election and therefore it would have been a palpable absurdity to hold the bye-election which would have been simultaneous with the General Elections which were to be held in January. The Commissioner also pointed out that if a Councillor had died or resigned in February and a vacancy had thus occurred in that month it would be physically and literally impossible according to the Act to make arrangements for a bye-election before the end of March when the period of the Corporation was over. He further informed the Committee that according to a recent amendment of the District Municipal Act no bye-election was to be held after November in the last year of a Municipality's term of office."

The Committee was asked by the Corporation to consider the advisability of amending the Municipal Act, to obviate this legal difficulty.

The Committee therefore recommended that the draft amendment and the Statement of Objects and Reasons be approved, and the Mayor be requested to address Government to further amend the Municipal Act accordingly.

# BIRTH CONTROL AND SLAVE MENTALITY

(Continued From Page 10)

not only the married woman who is thought of here. It is the unmarried woman too, and Mrs. Sanger would not really mind arming them with contraceptives. "The infinitely more complicated problem of abortion" can be only solved, she says, "by a proper, safe, dependable means of birth control." In the present state of society abortions are inevitable, and so birth control is also inevitable. The vicious circle is complete.

Mrs. Sanger makes a fervent appeal for preventing the "misuse and tragic waste of the greatest creative force within human nature itself." She forgets that contraceptives will provide the most infernal engine of that waste and misuse.

CRISIS IN EAST.

But I have come across in her address a startling argument which would take away from the seriousness of all her other arguments. "Japan is breaking her own record for population increase! The whole crisis in the Far East—so menacing to the peace of the world at large—grows out of this "full speed ahead" cradle competition between Asiatic races. Is it not time for the League of Nations or the world court to turn on this red traffic light? Japan's determination to find an outlet for this surplus population precipitates the so-called "undeclared war" against the Chinese, the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo, the breaking of solemn treaties, the sowing of the seeds of another World War." Another yellow peril? Is it a humanitarian that speaks here or someone vastly different therefrom? I wonder.

# *THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN IS WHITE*

(continued from page 6)

the loss stop with the war of conquest. The cost of administering, pacifying, and defending the colony frequently surmounts the revenues derived from it. One striking instance will suffice. In 1911 Italy took possession of Libya in Africa and has ruled it ever since. To-day, after 24 years, there are 30,000 Italians living in Libya and it costs the Italian Government 30,000,000 lire a year for administration and 250,000,000 lire (dols. 15,000,000 at gold par) to maintain its armies and garrisons there. Meanwhile the total trade between Italy and Libya has seldom exceeded 400,000,000 lire (dols. 20,000,000 at gold par) a year and is much less now. The Italian State is thus incurring a heavy annual loss on Libya while a certain number of Italian traders are probably making a handsome profit.

The same situation applies generally in all colonies. Even if the mother countries do not lose money there, most of the benefits go to a small group of business interests who exploit the natural resources and the native labour. In Kenya, for instance, the British plantation-owners managed through the device of money taxes to make the natives their bond servants. A native labourer on the coffee plantations receives dols. 1.75 a month. He is compelled to seek such labour because he must pay dols. 5.75 a year in taxes. It is apparent that enormous profits are derived by the owners from this kind of system. Yet the system is defended because it "increases national wealth."

### *Profits Of Jute*

### *Millowners In India*

Or take the situation in India. British-owners of coal mines, jute mills, and other industries reap a fabulous profit. Coal miners receive only 16 cents a day and other workers correspondingly little. Yet the returns of the capitalist owners and stockholders are enormous. The profits from the jute mills range from six to eight times their total wage bill. "For every dols. 60 that they pay in wages to their Indian workers, they remitted dols. 500 in profits to their shareholders in Scotland."

There are even worse illustrations of the workings of imperialism than this. Various Powers have at one time or another forced concessions from China. Of late, the Japanese have openly seized Manchuria and are now on their way into North China. Yet it is well known that these foreign invaders have to a considerable extent grown wealthy through the sale of opium. In southern Manchuria, before 1931, 75 per cent of the opium trade was in the hands of the Japanese and the French were active in this traffic elsewhere.

What a curious aspect this "national wealth" takes when closely examined! It is even possible to prove that the mother country at times suffers serious harm through its colonies. It is well-known that the sugar interests in the United states put through Phillippine independence, largely because they were unable to compete with Philippine sugar. In other countries, the great industrialists discovered that they could produce their wares at lower costs in the colonies because labour was cheaper there. Hence they moved their factories and left deserted towns, ruined industries and unemployed workers behind. There is every indication that this is to-day happening in Japan. Manchurian labour is cheap and Japanese industrialists are moving there to the detriment of Japanese industry and labour. Truly, this business of "increasing national wealth" through imperialism needs to be looked at rather closely. What actually happens is that the tax-payers are saddled with bills for administration and protection while a small group of industrialists and investors exploit the conquered territory.

### *Civilizing Mission*

It is hard to discuss another article of the imperialist creed without derision. It is the belief in a "civilizing mission." Civilizing mission, indeed! Of course, the "backward countries" are presented with all the machines and gadgets of modern industry and commerce. Railroads are built, roads are constructed, perhaps a few schools are opened, medicine and sanitation are introduced, and so on through a long list until we reach cotton dresses and glittering baubles and toys.

But none of this is altruism. The railroad and automobile roads are to serve the convenience and profits of the foreign exploiters. The natives have little or no use for them. Similarly with the items of commerce introduced. To call this a "civilizing mission" is rather low comedy, particularly when it is remembered that the white man generally brings venereal disease, until then unknown, and that he demoralizes the natives through the extensive sale of "fire-water." Finally, this white civilizer invariably selects the best native specimens, drills them in the use of fire-arms, and uses them to keep their fellow-countrymen in abject subjection or to act as cannon fodder in other imperialist conquests.

The Great Fathers of the Imperialist Creed lived in an age of simple romantic nationalist faith. It was easy for them to make devout followers accept their outrageous doctrines. In this epoch of realism and scepticism a revival of the imperialist age of faith is impossible. There are too many sceffers and unbelievers Or, rather, too many believers in a newer attitude toward colonial peoples. The religion of Imperialism is dead. How long will its discredited doctrines remain abroad in the world?— No frontier News Service.

# ORISSA CONDEMNS ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

## Utkal Union Conference Sets Up Vigilance Committee

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the standing committee of the Utkal Union Conference was held yesterday, with Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., (president) in the chair, when a resolution postponing the proposed celebration of the inauguration of the New Province in April next was passed.

The conference also passed a resolution, condemning the recent Order in Council regarding the formation of the New Provinces of Sind and Orissa as very unsatisfactory as regards temporary administration and provincial adjustments.

A working committee with sixteen members and a vigilance committee with Mr. B. Das as president, Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti, Mr. Peary Sankar Ray and Pandit Lingaraj Misra were formed.—A.P.

### *Bungalows For Federal Court Judges*

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The "United Press" understands that the Government propose to construct residential bungalows for the Chief Justice of India and two Puisne Judges of the Federal Court to be established during the next financial year in New Delhi. The cost is expected to be Rs. 1,95,000.—United Press.

# HINDU LAW REFORM IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is seriously deliberating to launch another campaign, in the field of social legislation, as could be evident from the questionnaire issued by the Baroda Government inviting public opinion on the Joint-Family system and its utility under the present circumstances. It is further learnt that a note is being prepared on the topic, as most of the opinions have been received. The task is entrusted to two prominent legal luminaries, of vast experience, viz Mr. G. K. Dandekar the Legal-remembrancer and Rao Bahadur. Govindbhai H. Desai, ex-Naibdewan of Baroda.

Recently an attempt is being made for systematising law governing the Hindu marriages. Under the recent amendment adopted by the Government, the prohibited degrees of consanguinity between the parties concerned regarding marriages was reduced to three ancestors and descendants to broaden the field of selection of brides and bridegrooms and to suit the present needs of society. Prohibition relating to marriages within the same "Gotra" was also removed subject to the above mentioned prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

### *Mistaken Identity Leads To Life Transportation*

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

A fatal case of mistaken identity had its sequel in the court of sessions at Hyderabad which sentenced one accused to death and another to life transportation on a charge of murdering a high railway official. According to prosecution the deceased Arjanraj, while making his official tour in September 1935, was sleeping one night on the platform at the Chhor railway station. The accused who bore grudge to another person who used to sleep on the same cot mistook Arjanraj for his adversary and it was alleged hatched him fatally. Following investigations by the Sind C. I. D. the accused were arrested at Hyderabad.

# *DHAR SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCES*

### *Agent Declines To Meet Deputation*

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Jan 30.

The Dhar State subjects are regularly protesting against the present Administrator Dewan Bahadur Nadkar. Several detailed representations have been already submitted before the Political Officers. Again a detailed representation signed by more than 300 Dhar State subjects has been submitted to the A. G. G. in C. I. The permanent A. G. G. of C. I. Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, was on leave and he has taken charge on the 18th instant.

To acquaint the A. G. G. more than 40 Dhar subjects came to Indore in form of a deputation and requested the A. G. G. for interview, but owing to important Official works and the sad demise of the King Emperor the A. G. G. was unable to give them time. The Deputation waited for full four days and in the end they returned to Dhar after sending the following telegram to the Hon'ble the A. G. G.

'Extremely disappointed at Your Honour's telegram of date declining to interview our deputation of forty people. Our complaints against the present Dewan, Dhar and his administration are real and we are ready to substantiate same. As representative of Paramount Power we fully depend upon your justice and sympathetic consideration to have them properly redressed. To get at truth we fully deserve a patient interview. I again confidently pray on behalf of the deputation that your decision may kindly be reconsidered and interview when convenient be kindly granted".

### *Khoja Council Takes Objection*

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

On the eve of the visit of H. H. the Aga Khan, the local Khoja Council has taken exception to certain passages in the pamphlet referring to His Highness and lodged a complaint against it.


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## PRECAUTIONS FOR HEJAZ PILGRIMS

### Govt. Issue Manual Of Instructions

The second edition of the Manual of Instructions for Pilgrims to the Hejaz has just been published. Intending pilgrims are strongly advised to apply direct to their District Officers or to the Executive Officer of the Port Haj Committee of the port of embarkation, for any information which they may desire. They should take no notice of information circulated by irresponsible persons.

Amongst other things, the Manual contains useful information regarding Pilgrim Passes, Vaccination and Inoculation Certificates and baggage.

The Manual also contains additional information for pilgrims sailing from Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. Points to which particular attention is directed include the following:—

Every intending pilgrim should obtain from the District or Sub-Divisional Officer in his own district a pilgrim pass and present the same for registration to the Executive Officer of the Port Haj Committee of the port of embarkation. Pilgrims from Indian States can obtain pilgrim passes from the Political Officers concerned.

A fee of Rs. 3 will be charged for the issue of a pilgrim pass to an Indian pilgrim at the port of embarkation unless he is a resident of that port.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Every pilgrim will be required to undergo a medical inspection before embarkation. No pilgrim will be received on board any pilgrim ship unless he produces medical certificates showing that he

(a) has been inoculated against cholera within six months before the medical inspection, and

(b) has been vaccinated against small-pox within five years before the inspection,

provided that, the officer making the inspection may dispense with the certificate of vaccination if, in his opinion, the pilgrim has marks showing that he has had small-pox.

A certificate issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner other than (i) a Civil Surgeon, (ii) a District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health, (iii) a Director or Assistant Director of Health, (iv) a Port Health Officer and (v) a Chief Medical Officer, will not be accepted as valid unless it is countersigned by one of the Officers mentioned above.

PRECAUTIONS.

It is highly desirable that pilgrims should get themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera before leaving their homes for the port of embarkation and should provide themselves with the necessary vaccination and inoculation certificates. All local Governments and Administrations have been requested to make with the co-operation of Municipalities, District Boards, etc., such arrangements as may be feasible for the vaccination and inoculation of intending pilgrims and the issue of the necessary certificates to them, free of charge in their own districts. If, however, any pilgrim arrives at the port of embarkation without undergoing vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera, arrangements for his vaccination and inoculation will be made at the port.

WHAT THEY CAN CARRY

Pilgrims will be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary, and the articles so kept will not exceed one maund (82 lbs) in weight per pilgrim. Pilgrims are advised not to carry heavy foodstuffs as provisions can be purchased in the Hejaz itself more cheaply. They are also advised not to take with them to the Hejaz large uncut (long) pieces of cloth, for shrouds or for other purposes. If they are required, they should be cut into pieces in order to avoid customs dues, no duty being leviable on small pieces of cloth. During the outgoing pilgrim season all trains bringing pilgrims to Bombay are met by the members of the staff of the Executive Officer of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, and the temporary Muslim Pilgrim Police constables, accompanied by interpreters, able to speak Bengali Hindustani, Persian, Malayalam, Tamil, etc. They assist the pilgrims in conducting them to the musafirkhanas; booking their passages, registering their pilgrim passes; arranging for their vaccination and inoculation; and generally in all other matters concerning the comforts and welfare of the pilgrims.

The employees of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. conversant with all the languages of the pilgrims hailing from different regions, also attend the trains and assist the pilgrims in every possible manner.

The booklet "Manual of Instructions for Pilgrims to the Hejaz" can be had gratis in English and Urdu from the Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Princess Street Police Station, Carnac Road, Bombay.

## HARIJANS MUST START NEW SECT

### Conversion Would Mean Spiritual Annihilation

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, Jan. 31.

Mr. Beniprasad Srivastava, editor, "Hind Rajasthan" Jhansi, has addressed a letter to Dr. Ambedkar suggesting an amendment to his pronouncement that though born a Hindu he would not die one to the effect that seven crores of Harijans in consonance with their existence as a separate entity should form a new sect.

If the new sect is being modelled on "Yug Dharma" it would be sheer disloyalty to their established spiritual ideals and complete annihilation of their potentialities if merely for their temporal amelioration they merge themselves in some current sect or fold.

## TICKET-LESS TRAVELLERS

### Railway Advisory Committee To Consider Problem

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The "Associated Press" understands that a meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Railways will be held on 15th February to consider the proposed amendment to the Railway Act to cope with the problem of ticketless travellers and the report of the Sub-Committee on future educational policy on railways.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty has given notice of an adjournment motion over the proposed abolition of the direct sea mail service between Burma and Madras.—A. P.

## EVACUATION OF QUETTA VICTIMS

### 42 Lakhs Cost For Voyage To England

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

It is estimated that the expenditure incurred in connection with the sailing of the civil population of Quetta after the earthquake by s. s. "Karanja" to England and the cost of tents etc., amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs during 1935-36. Salvage and site clearance are expected to be completed by the end of March 1937.

No decision has been arrived at regarding the passengers who travelled with free permits by rail as to whether the charges are to be borne by the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund or Government.

It is understood that the railways claim to be imbursed for expenses in connection with the evacuation of refugees.—United Press.

## WHY MERELY RAJPUT?

### Muslim Obiection To Text-Book Of Rajasthan Chivalry

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A piquant situation has arisen in connection with a publication entitled "Tales of Rajput Chivalry" compiled by the Calcutta University from Todd's "Rajasthan" for use of the students of the matriculation standard in schools throughout Bengal and Assam.

It is understood that the book which was included in the curriculum for matriculation examination to be held in 1938 next, was to have been put on the market at the beginning of the current academic session. But at the eleventh hour the University authorities are reported to have withheld this book from circulation.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in this connection reveal that some Muslim Fellows of the Calcutta University took exception to the contents of the book. It is alleged that they have expressed conscientious objection to allowing the book dealing exclusively with Rajput chivalry being placed in the hands of Muslim boys. It is further understood that in deference to the opinions of these Muslim Fellows, the University authorities have decided thoroughly to recast the book, which in its revised form will be named "Tales of Indian Chivalry" and will include many stories of Muslim chivalry. This unforeseen development has, it is learnt, involved a loss of several thousands of rupees to the University.—United Press.

# Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition

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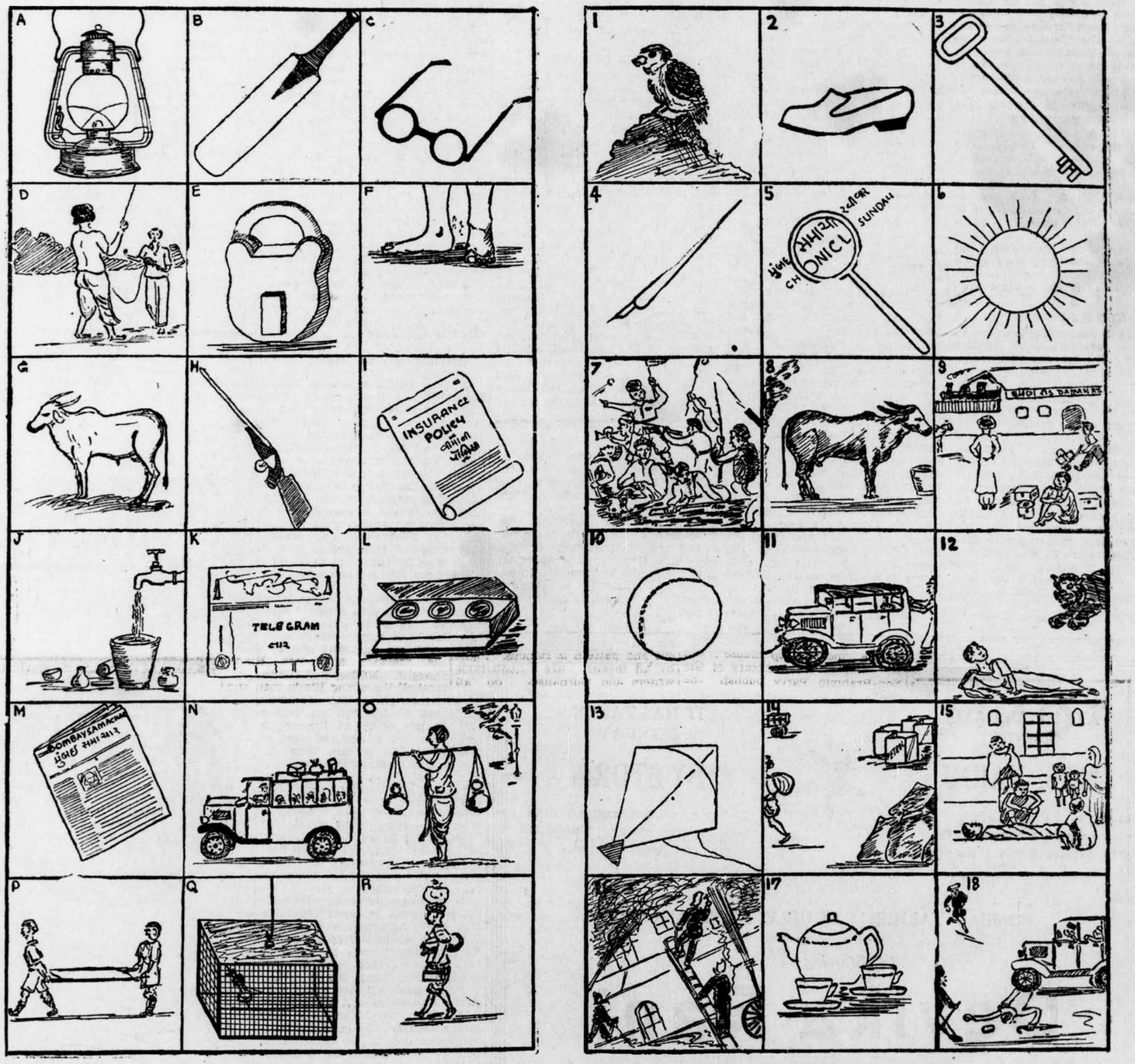


**The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C, on the left are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are SUGGESTED by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the right.**

**You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A, B, C, is meant.**

**For instance illustration "L" shows an inkstand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon which will be available from the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Editions.**

**Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.**

**CLOSING DATE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1936.**

## ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION, PATNA

After an interval of sixteen years, the Government of Bihar and Orissa with the support of the Government of India will hold in February next an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Patna on a comprehensive scale. Its organisation and management are entrusted to an influential committee of both officials and non-officials. The All-India Handweaving Exhibition and Competition which will be the second of its kind in this country, will form a main feature of this exhibition.

The Governments of India and Bihar and Orissa have offered substantial grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively to meet the cost of this exhibition which is being organised on an All-India basis. In response to the appeals of the Hon'ble Minister for Education and the Director of Industries, handsome donations are being received from local zamindars, industrialists and businessmen.

Exhibitors from all over India and Burma and the Departments of Industries of various provinces and Indian States are expected to participate in the exhibition and to take advantage of the unique opportunity offered by it to advertise and sell their manufactured products. In addition to the special courts of local Development Departments, provincial departments of industries and a few industrial firms, the Committee will construct two hundred and fifty stalls for other exhibitors. A good number of these have already been booked.

Award of gold, silver and bronze medals and cash prizes of a total value of Rs. 2,000 has been announced by the Exhibition Committee and exhibitors from all over India may compete for these. A special prize of Rs. 500 will also be awarded for the best original device connected with hand-weaving.

Elaborate arrangements are being made on the Exhibition grounds for the comforts of the exhibitors and visitors. Special concessions in passenger fares have been secured from the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. Exhibits will be carried free by all Indian Railways on the return journey. Most of the local hotels have agreed to charge 'bona fide' visitors and exhibitors for board and lodging at reduced rates.

The Exhibition will be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the 10th February and will last till the 24th February 1936. The public may apply for further particulars to the Manager of the Exhibition at Patna.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at Patna for the holding of the All-India Exhibition from the 10th to the 24th February. The construction of the 300 stalls and pavilions and the triumphal gate with the front brick-wall, which has a very imposing appearance on the wide maidan is nearing completion. The ornamental flower gardens are progressing very satisfactorily and the flowers are expected to make a lovely show in the first week of February.

The response from zamindars and industrialists to the appeal for funds has been very encouraging. Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Co., and the Sone Valley Cement Co., of Japla have made noteworthy donations of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The district boards of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Saran and Gaya have also announced their share of contribution. The booking of the stalls have been very brisk and already 75 per cent. of them have been booked.

Practically all Government departments will participate in this exhibition. One of its main features will be the demonstration of the latest devices employed in sending wireless, telegraph and telephone messages conducted by the Posts and Telegraph Departments. Considerable interest has already been created among the public by the announcement of the holding of All-India Wrestling matches to be held on the 14th, 16th, 15th and 20th February in the Exhibition of the famous wrestlers of India, will take part in the contests.

In short the exhibition is expected to be a big success and to attract an unusually large number of visitors to Patna in February next.

*Last Three Days Before Leaving For Europe*
**Mme. LAILA**

World-famous Oriental Seer, Professor of Occult Sciences, President of the International Association for Study of Occult Sciences, has finished her Indian Tour and is now leaving for Europe. She will give the Bombay public last opportunity for consultation.

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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## A Mnemonic Calendar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For some years past I have been publishing through the medium of your hospitable columns a short and easy method of telling on what week day any date in a particular year will fall. I have devised a similar method for this year 1936. The method is in the form of a calendar, consisting of a sentence of twelve words, each word representing a month in succession. The number of letters in each word shows the day of the week on which the month commences, the first day being Sunday. The sentence for 1936 is as follows:—

"Give Nations a year bright of true concord and peace, O God" This sentence has a reference to the present War between two members of the League of Nations, praying for an early cessation of hostilities.

The first word of the sentence 'give' represents the month of January, the second word'Nations' represents February, and so on. Now the 1st of January falls on a Wednesday, the 4th day of the week, counting Sunday as the first day. Therefore, January is represented by a word of four letters 'give', the 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th of January will also fall on Wednesday.

To take an instance, let us see on what day of the week Xmas day of 1936 falls, December, the 12th month of the year, is represented by the word 'God' which is of three letters, so that the 1st of December is a Tuesday. On this day will also fall the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th December, so that the 25th of December will be a Friday.

The fact that 1936 is a Leap years does not matter at all the day after 29th February having been indicated by a new word namely 'a'.

The same process also indicates on what particular dates in a month a certain week day falls.—Yours etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER
Dadar Parsi Colony .

## Non-Brahmin Conference

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To convince the public whether or not there was insertion in hand at the eleventh hour of the "membership clause", will Mr. Bhapkar, as Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Party publish the photograph of the creed-form which I had to sign at Dhulia and for which I am holding a regular receipt? Let the public once for all understand where the truth stands.—Yours etc.,

R. S. BAHIRAT.

## School For Scandal: Parsis Beware!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A section of the Parsi is out on a dangerous spree,—holiday and galla-day making. It has set up a kind of a school for scandal. The members of this school pick holes, and peck pettishly at one another, almost to bleeding point. Column upon column is filled up with rank rubbish which could be better and more advantageously occupied. There is nothing wrong in improving counterblasts or in improving counterblasts or new Weeklies and Dailies by way of checkmating and curbing the overflowing spirit of some one or more of the papers. already afield.

Rivalry is wholesome. "Revalem patienter habe"—Bear patiently with a rival and so is honourable emulation; but when it comes to spinning thin and threadbare, voracious and worryful at points of distorted angles of vision it is a distinct case and burden for poor readers.

The Parsis have in the historic past been dubbed clannish. Are they so now? Echo's answer is a clear and unflinching NO. They have embarked on civil war. They are on the high way to disunion, disruption and discord. They are all living in glass houses but have taken to flinging stones and pebbles, mud and slush at one-another which must ultimately redound on their own poor persons.

Heaven knows if ere long they will seek the aid of pointed steel to pierce and penetrate tender parts and extinguish the life in their antagonists This particular portion of the Parsi press would seem to have lost all sense of proportion and bid good-bye to soundness of opinion sanity sensibility and solidarity. Alas if they could only know where to draw the line and cry halt!

They are revelling and rolling in levity. The freedom of the Press is abused. Columnsful which must breathe the breath of purity and truth are tarnished. They are brimful of filthy garbage, gibes abusive epithets, low and lavish banter culminating on vulgarity, which must be classed under the head 'levity in excelsis'.

Homilies and sermons preached in the editorials, leaders and leaderettes are nullified in the so-called serio-comic columns in other parts of the paper. Their wisdom vanishes in the thin air. They leave the readers to take pot-luck out of the admixture of fish, flesh fowl and red herring—dishfulls of which come out smoking hot from their oven. All sense of dignity, decorum and decency is at a discount.

Opinion is said to be the queen of the world but force is its tyrant. Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions that begin in the ruin of the readers and ultimately end in the ruin of the propagators and perpetrators, in other words the proprietors and editors. On the other hand silent and soft-voiced unity is pleasing to God and angels alike. When will the Parsis and their press comprehend this? Their salvation lies at the present crucial juncture not in petty disputes, difference or discord but in unity and union.

One is sorely perplexed if it is orthodoxy or reform? There is nothing unbecoming, unwise or unvirtuous in being an orthodox and there is nothing unholy or impious in being a reformer provided they are both genuine. Orthodoxy is the twin-sister of conservatism. Sane orthodoxy is nothing but sensible reform. The writer is as much an orthodox as a reformer and vice versa. He belongs to no party or paper. To him they are all alike but like hundreds of others it goes to his heart to see dispute and discord reigning supreme in all sections of the community and worst of all in the public print, which is practically and to all intents and purposes a monitor. The be-all and end-all of the thing is 'Festina lente'—hasten gently, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder.

Enough of bad blood has been spilt, brains smashed and cracked, more than sufficient bones bitten reputations destroyed and killed and hard invectives and harder adjectives have flowed from over and under the bridge like Naigara. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof! Halt Parsis in the name of Heaven, halt! Carrying on warfare after Mussolini's cut and pattern is ruinous. Fight by all means like honourable writers and journalists; do all but for Heaven's sake abstain from tarnishing the fair name and fame of journalism.—Your, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

## Port Trust Employees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Superficially the decision of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the Government of India's suggestion in regard to the reservation of posts for Muslims and other minority communities seems to be commendable. But a closer examination of the actual facts would reveal that the principle of communal recruitment is being followed in practice much to the detriment of the Hindus whose percentage is only 18 against 29 per cent Muslims and 53 per cent. other classes; whereas even on the basis of the Government of India's suggestion, the Hindus are entitled to over 60 per cent of the posts. Whenever there are vacancies to be filled in, preference is given to the minority communities on the grounds that they are under-represented but when the statistics are so glaring, what is being done to remedy the state of affairs?

The Trustees should either make the appointments purely on the merits of the candidates or be guided by the reservation policy of the Government of India. As it is, it is a matter of the Hindus being faced with "Heads I win and tails you lose" formula from the other communities and it is high time that this state of affairs should be put an end to.

Will something be done?—Yours etc..

FAIRPLAY.

## Who Needs Sudhi?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some caste Hindus have been advocating divices like "Shudhi" and "Mantras" for the uplift of Harijans. It has been reported in the Press that a special "Mantra" will be soon composed under the guidance of Pandit Malaviyaji to remove the disabilities of Harijans.

If "Shudhi" is considered essential for the uplift of Harijans, it will only establish that Harijans are under some "Ashudhi" i.e. they are at present impure or polluted and as such the treatment given to them by the selfish and orthodox bigots of Hindu Society is fully justified. This is exactly what every Indian should denounce as humbug. The Harijans have no Ashudhi.

It is the mind of the believers in untouchability that needs Shudhi.

The very suggestion that Harijans should undergo Shudhi and conversion and recite Mantras is an insult to them.

What we need is intense agitation and peaceful and non-violent revolution to put an end to the evil customs of untouchability and unapproachability. Let the Mantras of the Harijans be "Down with Superstition" and "Up with Revolution" and let those who are orthodox amongst the caste Hindus perform "Athmashudhi" (self-purification) by recognising the rights of other men in this world to exist as themselves.—Yours etc.

P. BALAKRISHNAN.

## Mahasabha's Failure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Millions of us, especially of the newer generation of Hindu young men and women, who were watching the Poona Mahasabha Session with much interest on account of the caste system resolution before it, felt deeply disappointed at the lukewarm resolution passed with such bad grace by it. Especially do we strongly disapprove of the beaurocratic attitude adopted by such a stalwart champion of Hinduism as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, towards very mild and inoffensive resolution moved by Mr. Jayakar.

Could there be a more tragic instance of want of grasp of the older, orthodox generation of the realties of Hindu life of to-day? Even before it was held shrewd observers had foretold that the Poona Session would scarcely be anything but a family affair of Messrs. Moonje-Malaviya-Kelkar & Co. and the results have amply justified the sarcasm.

But what of the further? I think the time is now ripe when leaders of progressive Hindu thought like Mr. Jayakar should come boldly forward in the open and start a nation-wide effort to arrest the decay of Hinduism that is taking place through the evils of traditional Hindu manners and customs.

The first step I suggest is the formation of a Central Board for the co-ordination of the many Hindu Reform Societies that have sprung up in many places under the pressure of modern Hindu thought. Million of Hindus—almost all the young Hindu men and wome nof to-day—are ready for such a step that will lead to the freeing of Hindu life and society from the killing thraldom of custom and tradition. What is wanted, is organisation.

I suggest that Mr. Jayakar start a 'Central Free Hindu League' in Bombay with an anna a year membership for men and FREE membership for women. This league should devote itself first to the co-ordination of the efforts of all the Hindu Social Reform workers—to collect information as to the state of opinion amongst the different communities for the proposed reforms—to devise practical means by which such reforms can be made reality instead of remaining only an ideal in the hearts of thousands of the younger generation of Hindus.

If some responsible Hindu leader with a broad vision starts the ball rolling, he will be surprised to find it gather momentum quickly.

This is a great opportunity for a man like Mr. Jayakar . Will he rise to it?—Yours, etc.

P. N. MOHILE.

Ghatkopar

## Catholics' Grievances

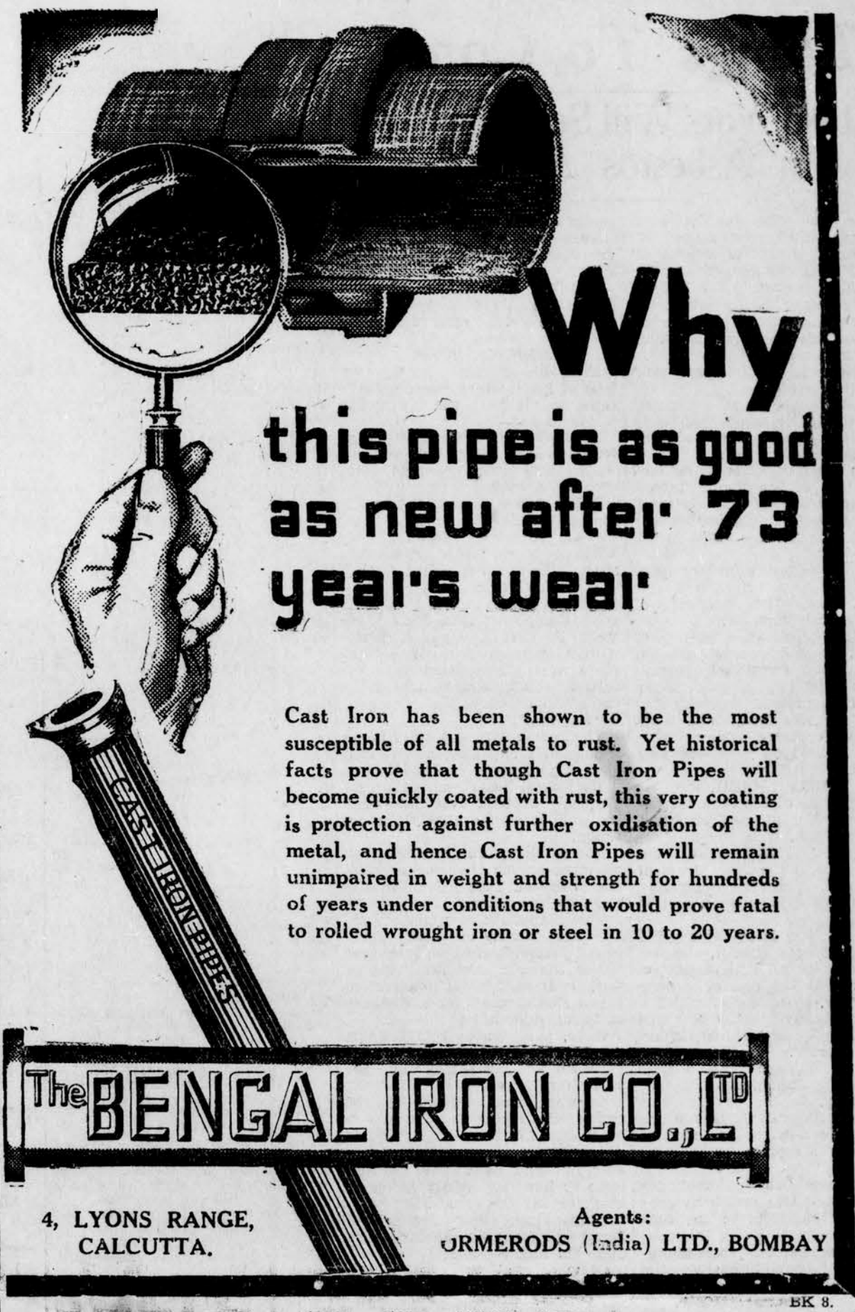
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The proposed meeting of prominent Catholics from Bombay Salsette and Bassein as suggested by "D. A. B." in his letter on the above subject published in your esteemed paper of 31st ultimo, will, I am afraid, prove futile. If by such a meeting the disputes between laity and clergy could be satisfactorily settled, then the legitimate grievances and demands of the people in ecclesiastical matters, e.g., appointment of Church Wardens by parishioners, management of Church property by lay-wardens, establishment of educational and industrial schools, raising chapels to the status of a parish, and division of parishes, in respect of which there is so much agitation and discontent, could have long ago been redressed and granted, in view of the fact that there are prominent Catholics—both laity and clergy, and from all parts,—in the Bombay E. I. Association which is in existence for over half a century, which claims to promote "inter alia" the religious welfare of East Indians and which holds meetings several times in a year.

I would, therefore, suggest a Round Table Conference between E. I. Catholics elected by the people at a public meeting on the one hand and Ecclesiastical Authorities on the other, or failing that a Memorial should be submitted to His Holiness requesting him to depute His Apostolic Delegate to personally hear the people's grievances and settle the disputes in such manner as to restore the peace happiness, co-operation, harmony and good relations between laity and clergy.—Yours etc.

WISDOM.

Bombay 31st. Jan. '36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## "L. S. G. D. Examination"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute are conducting the training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service. The Examination of L.S.G.D. is very strict. The candidates have to prepare subjects like Engineering, Accounts, Health, Principles of Local Self-Government, Municipal Acts, etc. Those who pass this examination are qualified for officers' posts in District Municipalities. The Minister for Local Self-Government is the President of this Institution. Sir Fredrick Sykes and the present Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabourne, have expressed high opinion regarding the training class for officers. I request the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute to request the Bombay Municipal Corporation to give special promotions to the qualified employees as the Karachi Municipality and the Ahmedabad Municipality do.—Yours etc.,

A.B.M.

## Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Matriculation Examination is held every year in the month of April. These are the days of heat and the students, owing to the severity of the heat cannot answer the papers very well as they could have done otherwise. At times some students faint while answering their papers. From this point of view, it will be better, if the University authorities will take this matter into consideration and arrange to hold the examination in the month of March. This will also enable the University to declare the results of the examination a month earlier so that the passed as well as the failed students can think of their future.—Yours, etc.,

C. A. J.

Bombay. 2.
Jan. 31.

## Hitler's Insult

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent uncalled-for Hitler outburst against India calls for a country-wide and effective protest. No doubt the method suggested by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—that of contemptuous silence—is excellent. But it is not enough. The only course then left to display the heroic conception of life is to show that we cannot accept such rebukes mildly. No doubt there are many Indians who do deserve such remarks. Their lack of every sense of responsibility of carrying on nation-building work, and their "inferiority-complex" that unconsciously betrays itself in the presence of a White man are one of the many factors that would force the rest of us to stoop down in contemptuous silence at such wanton phraseology. But if India has any sense of self-respect she should find herself today spontaneously refusing to buy German goods, and instilling the sense of honour in her children by mass-meetings and speeches as suggested by Mr. Nariman.—Yours, etc.,

S. BAACHA.

## A Disclaimer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read a letter, signed by one Mr. S. V. Desai and two others, appearing in the issue of your paper of Saturday, 11th Jan. 1936. (Letter No. III, "Our Readers' Views").

I beg to state that I have nothing to do with that letter; nor am I acquainted with Messrs. N. T. Shroff and S. C. Vakil. I may also add that I am not a member either of the Congress or the Congress Socialist Party.

Your kindly publishing this explanation will very much oblige.—Yours etc.

SURENDRA V. DESAI
10th Road Khar.
Bombay. 21

## Child-Birth

Dr. R. G. Pradhan, writes:—

Child-birth is the natural fulfilment of the mother instinct of woman. It is therefore, a normal function a woman has to perform for the full realization of her life cycle. As such it ought to be free from danger or harm to life or health. But what do we find in actual practice? Thousands of women die every year in this country through or from the effects of child-birth on account of gross ignorance or the negligence of the care and alteration that must be devoted to the expectant mother before and after child-birth. For the fact must be recognized that, though mother-hood is a normal state of woman, it is a great strain on the resources of the health, which is left in a very much weakened state by this event for a period as much as six weeks in normal cases and is apt to be extended longer when any disturbance occurs. It, therefore, requires to be properly safeguarded otherwise in this condition morbid processes leading to grave results readily arise.

A woman in child-birth has actually suffered from some injury to her pelvic organs with considerable loss of blood. The exertion of labour, is secure as is often the case is followed by signs of nervous exhaustion, there may be slight fever due to extertion or chill; there is a discharge containing blood from the genital tract for the first week or ten days; these condition she has to recover from after delivery. In addition her pelvic organs including the womb are returning as far as they do return to their former condition. And what is more she has to perform the most important duty of breast-feeding her baby.

The need for the proper management of the lying-in state becomes at once obvious and obligatory. In this the most essential points are to secure for the lying-in woman rest both bodily and mental for a sufficient period and to prevent the access of any septic influence by the most careful regard for cleanliness and hygiene. Secondly nourshing food in digestible form. But the most important point is the selection and the administration by the attending physician of a good tonic medicine to aid her in recovering from the conditions enumerated above, and to increase her resistance to infection to any kind. For this purpose nothing is better than Rochetone which stimulates the appetite, quickly recoups loss of blood and effects a complete and thorough restoration of her strength and vigour. It also increases and maintains the flow of breast-milk to enable her to suckle her baby without the least strain on her constitution.

# Things To Come

## Future Wars Will See Men Fight In Asbestos Armour

Once again the thin hand of war hovers high over Europe.

From Japan comes official report of a Human Torpedo—a torpedo built to contain the body of a living being. Lying within the outer shell, he directs the mechanism towards the target at which it has been aimed.

At the moment of impact and explosion, he dies.

But the torpedo is infinitely cheaper to manufacture than other torpedoes, and the authorities are well satisfied . . . .

From America comes detailed description of the Flame Tank—a development of the German "flammenwerfer" (flame-thrower), used to such fiendish effect in the World War.

Most of the tank's interior space is occupied by immense fuel containers, filled with a compound of kerosene and crude oil.

On its roof stands a battery of mounts, which carry not guns but nozzles. And from each nozzle streams a jet of blazing fluid, under high pressure, scorching to a cinder every leaf, twig, blade of grass, or mere soldier within a range of 100 yards—possibly further.

FIERY LIQUID.

In the wake of the tank marches a battalion of men sheathed, head and foot, with the asbestos armour that is impervious both to heat and to the stray drops of fiery liquid, swerving, perhaps, from the main jet upon a gust of wind.

Germany, too, is cultivating the habit of asbestos armour, and has constructed in addition a pair of tongs, set at the end of a long metal pole, by means of which a man's body may literally be raked from death by fire without injury to the rescuer.

A more humane torpedo than that used by Japan, but nonetheless deadly, is the self-guiding aerial or submersible types which may be tuned-in to the sound of an enemy aeroplane or man-of-war.

It contains two microphones, one on either side and both connected by amplifiers to the rudder.

When the sound in each microphone is of equal intensity the torpedo pursues a straight course from which it never deviates.

But when one microphone receives a greater volume of sound than its fellow the rudder changes the projectile's course accordingly.

It is, in fact, a form of bullet that chases its own target, however fast and however intricately its target moves.

SINISTER BOMB.

Every bit as sinister is the new type of bomb which resembles nothing so much as the innocent motor-wheel.

It consists of high-explosive material packed tightly between two discs. The discs are held together by a rubber tyre.

Before firing, the wheel-bomb is mounted upon the shaft of an electric turbine. When it is whirling round at a tremendous speed, the shaft is pulled away.

The wheel drops to the ground and shoots, more swiftly than Malcolm Campbell's Blue Bird, toward its target. Upon impact with a large body (such as that of a man) it explodes with results as deadly and as devilish as those which follow the firing of a great shell.

The rubber tyre enables it to bounce over small objects without fear of premature explosion.

The wheel-bomb can, of necessity, only be used over flat country and at comparatively short range.

Not so the gaunt, colossal gun, mounted among the sand-dunes that overlook Fort Tilden in the State of New York.

This mammoth of military design has actually driven a 2,100 pound projectile thirteen miles out across the sea. In the event of war, it is sufficiently powerful to fire a similar shell for a distance of twenty-four miles!

Guns, guns, guns! H.M.S. Eagle carries an evil-looking double-barrelled Lewis machine gun for anti-aircraft work.

Of what avail would it be against the Flying Tank, designed by Walter Christie, that is equally at home caterpillar-crawling over hill and dale, bush and briar; or hovering lightly as any hawk among the clouds.

Guns, guns, guns! The U.S. Army has mounted machine-guns upon its motor-cycles.

Of what avail will they be against gas, attacks and the spraying of germ-cultures from hostile aircraft?

# "This Is 1936 And Not 1818"

## THE CASE OF MR. SUBHAS BOSE

The following letter appears in the "New Statesman and the Nation".

Sir,—Will you, permit me to raise again the case of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose? It may be recalled that Mr. Bose addressed a letter to "The New Statesman and Nation" at the end of August last in protest against the refusal to endorse his passport for Great Britain. Except for this ban all other countries in Europe are, open to him, even Soviet Russia—a somewhat grotesque position if he be in any sense what the Governments of India and of Bengal apparently regard him as being.

On December 9th last the matter was raised in the House of Commons, and the Under-Secretary of State for India informed the House that Lord Zetland considered that Mr. Bose's presence in Britain would be undesirable. Mr. Butler also stated that it was Mr. Bose's connection with the Bengal revolutionary movement which made it necessary to order his original detention in prison.

I am not concerned to defend Mr. Bose in this matter. The point that I want to make is this. This British subject was arrested and interned on January 2nd, 1932, under a Regulation made in 1818 for conditions then obtaining in India. He has never been informed of any charge against him save the vague official suggestion of connection with the Bengal revolutionary movement—meaning the terrorist—an accusation the truth of which he has persisterly denied; and he has never been brought to trial in any Court of Law where he could defend himself against the secret charges of anonymous police. Let it be noted that it is now four years since his arrest and that the Government has taken no public steps whatever to substantiate its vague suggestion. When Mr. Bose's health broke down in prison he was released in order to come to Europe for treatment, and has since been in Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Italy.

That in the conditions obtaining in India in 1818 repressive action may have been needed is conceivable. I do not know. Repression of proved terrorists to-day may also find excuse, though clearly it is more important to remove the economic causes of occasional terrorism in Bengal than to engage in mere repression, a point much lost sight of. But what sense is there in treating an Indian public man in the manner in which Mr Bose is being treated, and on the basis of unproved and unchallengeable police reports? This is 1936 and not 1818. It can never be enough for an official to say that he is convinced of the truth of a charge. No one can justify leaving the liberty of the subject in the hands of officials. And that is the entire negation of that liberty.

Such cases of autocratic treatment in India, and this is but one among many, have produced and are producing a dangerous atmosphere in which to implement a new constitution, as it is proposed to do this year. Since enquiry has been made into the gross charge levelled against Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru in the Bengal Government's Administrative Report and that charge has now, very rightly, been withdrawn and regret expressed, may it not be urged that a similar enquiry should be made into the vague charge made against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose?

This is not a personal or individual matter, but one involving the value to be attached, by those not born in these islands, to British citizenship. Can a British Government maintain against a British citizen an indefinite repressive ban, and that without attempt at public justification?

CARL HEATH,
Chairman, Indian Conciliation Group Manor Way, Guildford.

## Thief Baffles Doctors

MEERUT, Jan. 31.

An arrested man is causing dilemma to the Hospital Doctor and the City police. It is alleged that the accused snatched a gold chain from the neck of a three-year-old child who was on a maid servant's lap. When the thief was chased and arrested he put the chain in his mouth, bit the fingers of the man who tried to extricate it and swallowed the chain which the Doctors locate in the stomach and are making efforts to extract it.—A. P.

## LONDON BULLION MARKET

### Extension Of Gold Reserve Act

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have received the following report dated Jan. 15:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £200,160,801 on the 8th instant as compared with £200,050,795 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,100,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing.

The judgment of the United States Supreme Court that the Agricultural Amendment Act was unconstitutional, followed by President Roosevelt's proclamation extending for one year the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 under which the dollar was devalued, adversely affected the dollar which weakened in terms of sterling. The sterling price of gold did not, however, decline to a corresponding extent, as, owing to the small amounts available, the general demand was sufficient to maintain prices at an appreciably higher premium over exchange parities.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 6th instant to mid-day and the 13th instant:

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British South Africa | £1,994,890 |
| British West Africa | 121,508 |
| British India | 555,522 |
| New Zealand | 13,337 |
| Netherlands | 12,430 |
| France | 23,064 |
| Venezuela | 5,478 |
| Other countries | 7,094 |
| | £2,733,323 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | £1,077,187 |
| France | 21,965 |
| Finland | 22,848 |
| Netherlands | 2,000 |
| Other countries | 420 |
| | £1,124,420 |

The s.s. "Naldera" which sailed from Bombay on the 11th instant carries gold to the value of £664,000 consigned to London.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1935 amounted to 906,495 fine ounces as compared with 909,550 fine ounces for November 1935 and 866,037 fine ounces for December 1934.

SILVER.

A fall of 5/16d on the 9th instant brought the quotation to 20.1/2d. at which it remained unchanged until to-day; offerings, consisting mainly of re-sales were absorbed by Indian Bazaar buying for prompt shipmet.

To-day, following weaker advices from Bombay, there was a recurrence of Indian re-selling, which, coming on a poorly-supported market depressed the price sharply to 20.1/16d.

The American Treasury made some purchases on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and gave further support to-day, buying a little more freely following the fall.

The market is sensitive and present conditions afford little indication as to the outlook, which remains very uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 6th instant to mid-day on the 13th instant:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | £ 70,448 |
| Japan | 275,458 |
| Australia | 24,837 |
| Fiji | 5,440 |
| British West Africa | 3,721 |
| Costa Rica | 5,698 |
| Belgium | 12,623 |
| France | 20,322 |
| Iran | 13,231 |
| Other countries | 5,229 |
| | £437,007 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. A. | £101,013 |
| British India | 392,580 |
| Palestine | 30,373 |
| Sweden | 2,000 |
| Denmark | 2,220 |
| Norway | 1,249 |
| Other countries | 2,212 |
| | £531,647 |

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 9th instant to the 16th instant was dol 4.98 1/4 and the lowest dol. 4.93 1/2.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

### Rising Tendency

London, Jan 15

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

The firm tone in the Rubber market to which we referred in our last report has continued and prices have shown a gradually rising tendency. There was a temporary dull patch on Friday of last week when business in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot was done as low as 6 5/8d., being the lowest price during the period, while on a firm and active market business has been done to-day at 6 15/16d. The last occasion on which this price was touched was on 23rd October 1934. On the week prices show a rise of 1/4d. per lb. for all positions up to April/June and 3/16d. per lb. for the more distant deliveries.

There has again been a good trade demand from Europe while cables from New York report steady buying by manufacturers in that market from day to day. There has also been some revival of speculative interest in the New York market and in London though the outside demand on this market still remains of very small dimensions. The market is being pushed up by genuine trade demand for near Rubber. United Kingdom deliveries for the current week amounted to 3,359 tons and with the increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies from Eastern Markets United Kingdom stocks must be drawn on more and more in order to supply the demand for the Home Trade and the Continent.

U. S. FIGURES

The American 'Questionnaire' figures have not yet come to hand so that we are short of the U. S. A. stock figure for our table of stocks at the four principal points outside the regulated area. The three other "points" all show substantial reductions. Stocks in Singapore and Penang are down by 4,300 tons, United Kingdom stocks by 2,500 tons and the afloat by 9,500 tons, a total decrease without the U.S.A. of 16,300 tons.

The figures of stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area at end December have now been published and show stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore as 16,490 tons (end November 20,444 tons), dealers' stocks in Penang 5,925 tons (6,069 tons) and stocks awaiting shipment in the two ports 5,919 tons (6084 tons). This gives a total of 28,304 tons at end December against 32,597 tons at end November, a decrease of 4,293 tons.

We think it may fairly be assumed that dealers' stocks in Singapore and Penang have now reached a point when they cannot be drawn on much further. Penang is of course not a very large Market and, taking the average over a period of years, a normal stock there would seem to be about 5,000 tons. Singapore is a much larger Market and in addition there is the point that a considerable proportion of the Singapore stock consists of Rubber in process of being re-milled. Taking this point into consideration we think the minimum stock for Singapore is probably pretty close to the present figure. At the end of May 1934, when the Regulation Scheme was about to come into force and as much Rubber as possible had been got out of the regulated area in advance, the stock in Singapore reached the very high figure of 58,336 tons. The last occasion on which the stock there was below the present figure was at the end of September 1932 when it stood at 15,248 tons.

SHIPMENTS

The figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for December were published this morning and show 11,151 metric tons Estate Rubber (Novembe, 8,473 metric tons) and 2,865 metric tons Native Rubber (9,197 metric tons). This gives a total of 14,016 metric tons, equal to 13,808 long tons. According to the I. R. R. C. Bulletin nett exports for the first eleven months of the year totalled 268,602 long tons. Adding the December figure, total shipments for the year come to 282,410 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 270,000 tons. Under the Scheme any territory is entitled to carry forward an excess or deficiency from one year to the next provided this does not exceed 5 per cent. Five per cent of 270,000 tons comes to 13,500 tons so that the Dutch East Indies are well within the limit.

The steep fall in shipments of Native Rubber, 17,806 tons in October, 9,197 tons in November and 2,865 tons in December, goes to show that the authorities in the Dutch East Indies have got this matter well in hand and with the increased allowance to natives for 1936 onwards they should have no difficulty in keeping well within the limit in future.

Shipments of Estate Rubber from the Dutch East Indies are likely to be high in January as the licences issued for the quarter may be used in any month. It will be remembered that in order to get over the labour problem Estates which sold licences for the October/December quarter were allowed to accumulate stocks which will now be shipped away against their January/March licences.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Varsova; Capt. A. Russell, arrived from Basra via Karachi; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

„ Comorin; Capt. C. W. Cartwright; arrived from Sydney via Colombo; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

H.T. Cameronia, Capt. D. W. Eane; Arrived from Southampton via Aden; Agents Principal Sea Transport Officer.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Rahmani; Capt. J. W. Cockvane; sailed for Calcutta; Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

„ Jalaratna; Capt. W. Dry; sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin; Agents Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.

„ Mirzapore; Capt. W. Pocock; sailed for Karachi; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

The following steamer entered for loading:—

S.S. City of Shanghai for American ports via Madras, Calcutta and Colombo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, February 1.

1 Mundra, 4478, Karachi, 4-2, M. M. and Co.
3 Toyama Maru 4386, Kobe 4-2, N. Y. Kaisna
4 Tango Maru, 4238, Kobe, 10-2, N. Y. Kaisha.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, Japan, 1-2, M. M. and Co.
9 Barenfels 4679, Antwerp 8,2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
11 Rinda, 3321, Rangoon, 1-2, L. Edwards, Ltd.
12 Ranenfels 5207, Karachi 2-2, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Takliwa 3742, Durban 5-2, M M. and Co.
15 City of Leicester 1994, Alleppy 1-2, K. Nixon and Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK

6 Silveroak 2160, U S A, 3-2, Volkart Bros.
7 Havildar, 3036, Calcutta, 2-2, T. Morrison and Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK

B Chinkoo, 3295, Bassein, 2-2 M. M. and Co.
D E Jalaratna, 2226, Rangoon, 2-2, Scindia S. N. Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M Coast 1-2, Merchant S N Co.
H Indira 278, M Coast 1-2, Malabar Steamship Co.
M Lady, Denison Pender, 841, N.F., N.F., Eastern Telegraph Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Somali 2-2, M. M. and Co.
Corfu 6-2 P and O S N Co.
Quiloa 11-2, M M and Co.
Strathnaver 13-2, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 20-2, P and O S N Co.
Maloja 27-2, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvicar 7-2 James Finlay and Co.
Urbino, 30-1, K. Nixon and Co.
City of Auckland, 30-1, Killick Nixon & Co.
Elysia 12-2, Graham's Trading Co., Ltd.
City of Venice, 14-2, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Weissenfels, 11-2, Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Shanghai, 3-2 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe, 6-2, F F Camphell & Co.
Steel Age 14-2, M M and Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.

Rajputana 7-2, P and O S N Co.
Victoria Maru, 3-2, O S Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 9-2 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 15-2 N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 18-2, N Y Kaisha.
Behar, 2-2, M M & Co.
Victoria, 6-2, L Triestino Co.

FROM BASRAH.

Barpeta 3-2, M M Co.
K dderpore 22-2 P and O S N Co.
Varela 8-2, M M and Co.
Baroda 13-2, M M and Co.

FROM HULL.

Serbino, 5-2, J Finlay & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde, 3-2, L T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rinda 29 1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM MOULMEIN & RANGOON.

Chinkoa, 3-2, M M & Co.
Jalapadma 3-2, Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.
Jaladuta 8-2, Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Col-di-Lama 9-2, Lloyd Triestino

FROM DURUBAN.

Kenya 8-2, M M and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 3-2, Turner Morrison and Co.

### SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Durenda, 29-1. M M and Co.
Comorin, 1-2 P & O S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 8-2 P & O S N Co.
Behar, 4-2 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 30-1-36 Graham's T. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Victoria, 6-2, L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silveroak, 3-2, V Bros.
City of Shanghai, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Somali, 1-2 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 7-2, P & O, S N Co.
Genoa Maru, 7-2, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 2-2, P & O S N Co.
Choko Maru 7-2, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria Maru 13-2, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 15-2, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura, 5-2, M M & Co.
Varsova, 6-2 M M & Co.
Barpeta 12-2, M M Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.

Takliwa 5-2 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. Castalia | 30-1-36 |
| „ Dalgoma | 30-1-36 |
| „ Rinda | 31-1-36 |
| „ Havildar | 31-1-36 |
| „ Silveroak | 31-1-36 |
| „ Vita | 31-1-36 |
| „ Kalavati | 31-1-36 |

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 1.

S S Comorin, for London:—7 cases bristles, D. Abraham Bros.

S S Behar, for Havre:—120 bales cotton, A. Clayton and Co.; 100 bales hemp, D. Abraham and Sons; 200 bags talc powder, Shaw Wallace and Co.; 1905 bundles teak scantling, S. D. D. Gilder and Co.

For London:—4 bales goat skins, D. Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Silver Oak for New York:—3200 bags myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. City of Auckland for Wellington:—6160 bags myrabollams, K. Tricomji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—1280 bags myrabollams, K. Tricomji and Co.

For Norfolk:—400 bags myrabollams, K. Tricomji and Co.

S. S. Barenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton hosiery cuttings Patel and Co.; 328 bags unground casein Polson Mfg., Co.; 1350 bags gr. oil cake M. Hoosein and Sons; 57 bales cotton fly Supt. Textile Pro.; 121 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Antwerp:—18 bales wool raw D. Abraham and Sons.

For Salonica:—70 bags henna powder D. Abraham and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—330 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.; 24 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Gydnia:—110 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton Patel Cotton and Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton P. Madhavne and Co.; 347 bales cotton R. Kanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. & Co; 1000 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, February 1.

S.S. Badarpur, agents Burmah Shell O. S. and D. Co., Ltd., from Rangoon:—1770691 galls K. Oil; 150 casks K. Oil; 100 casks D. Oil; 173 casks P. wax; 1707 casks lub. oil; 14 casks lub grease; 42 kgs. lub grease; 1213 cases candles; 120 brs. pig lead.

S.S. Voolgar, agents Volkart Bros., from Bangkok:—41227 bags rice.

S.S. Goalpara, agents M. M. and Co., from Rangoon:—6774 bags rice; 73 bags grain; 200 bags bran, 1494 bags cotton seed; 15 pcs. block tin; 44 pcs. teak square.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton.

From Alleppy:—35 cases tea.

From Cochin:—173 cases tea, 100 krs. hooks Shell; 78 bundles rubber.

S.S. Nowshera, agents M. M. and Co.:—8090 tons coal.

S.S. Goalconda, agents M. M. and Co., from Bassein:—36217 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—20 bales cotton yarn; 20 bales coir yarn.

S.S. Mont. Derfys, agents S. C. St. N. Co., from Calcutta:—1859 tons coal; 1281 pcs. iron pipe and fittings; 2225 bags rice; 90 cases country medicine; 13 bundles cotton; 699 bales bags and hess. cloth; 730 bales twine jute (twist).

BETTER VALUE THAN EVER

The Gillette No. 77 Set illustrated here, which contains the latest Gillette razor, three Blue Gillette slotted blades and two blade holders in a new type of moulded box, has these definite advantages.

The razor is made in two pieces instead of three, as formerly, thus making it easier and quicker to clean, assemble and use.

The blades are made by the new electrical tempering process. They give not only closer, cleaner shaves than you have ever had before, but also more shaves per blade.

The case is ideal for hot and humid climates as it is so easy to keep clean.

Ask your dealer to show you a No. 77 Set—one of the most popular that Gillette have ever made It sells for the very low price of Rs. 2.12

TRADE Gillette MARK

Blue Gillette Blades: 12 Annas for 5

G.P.4

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.


## BARODA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S WORK

BARODA, Feb. 1.

Baroda is in the vanguard of oriental research. Dr. B. Bhattacharjee is the present Director of the Oriental Institute. There were 13,784 manuscripts at the end of 1934-35, and a net total of 9,310 books. There were in all 72 books published in the Gaekwar's oriental series, at the end of the year. The encouragement of vernacular literature is being continued.

The Oriental Institute has published an informative volume about the proceedings and transactions of the 7th All-India Oriental Conference held here in December 1933, under the presidentship of Mr. K. P. Jayswal.—United Press.

## Mr. Franks And Delhi Broadcasting Station

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The New Delhi correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wires that the Government of India have decided not to utilise the services of Mr. H. G. Franks in the Delhi broadcasting station.

It was reported sometime back that Mr. Franks had been appointed the news-editor of the Delhi broadcasting station, and it was severely commented upon by the Press in India, which, the correspondent says, is responsible for the Government's change of the decision.—United Press.

Mr. Pindi Das Sodhi, the Acting President of the Punjab Socialist Party, Lahore, in a statement to the press calls upon all the Socialist in the Province and other political organisations to observe February 2, 1936 as "Jogesh-Ramkishen Day" by holding meetings and taking out processions.

# Unofficial Suggestion Of Disposal Of Loan Cotton

## Heavy Selling In New York Market

### SHARP DECLINE IN OLD CROP MONTHS

### Market Nervous And Fears Further Drop

**BOMBAY, Feb. 1.**

**On Friday the New York cotton futures market was weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by bearish political news from Washington.**

**There was an unofficial suggestion of disposal of the Government loan cotton, which influenced heavy selling in old crop months which recorded a sharp decline in prices. Twelve cents loan will be carried on as "past due" and efforts will be made to work out arrangements to facilitate the marketing of some loan cotton.**

On Friday, the New York cotton futures market was weak on aggressive selling in old crop markets, influenced by Washington reports of early disposal of the Government loan cotton despite continuation of 12 cents loans to cotton farmers.

This report proved to be a shock to those who relied on the strength of the statistical position of cotton. There was heavy unloading in old crop months while new crop months remained comparatively steady.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 10.79. Under scattered buying prices improved 5 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.84 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was heavy selling which resulted in a sharp decline of 32 points from the highest level and the market closed at a decline of 29 points for old crop months but distant deliveries declined 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 10.60c.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.**

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 31 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a drop of 31 points at 11.40c.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 5.91. There was Bombay selling and scattered hedge selling which were absorbed by trade. Later on there was local covering with continuation of loan which met with hedging by American interests. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.14d.

Dr. Monath of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York, who is in Bombay states:—

**"Credit continues plentiful and cheap in the main centres. Demand for staples is active and will further expand. The trend of prices is generally upward though the parity of some staples is disturbed through artificial interference. Excellent arbitrage possibilities result therefrom. Our friends should profit by using them."**

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-40 a.m.) 10.84+02

New York July lowest (2-37 p.m.) 10.52—30

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. New York cable:—

Indications are that Government is planning to steady liquidation of loan holdings. Think difference is likely to narrow between the crops.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Liverpool Market: Feature here, last three days, Bombay selling.

New York Market: Liquidation on anticipation of an easier supply situation, following expected orderly sale of Loan Stocks.

Owing to extension of 12 cents Loan and inflation possibility, think inadvisable to sell New York; looks to us preferable to place sales in Liverpool May and July, hedging in which, feature here recently and likely to continue indefinitely.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: New York cables, Ticker says Government favour to liquidate cotton holdings. Looks bearish.

New York: Plan—Farmer sell to Government, assume that loss loan cotton marketable until July.

New York: Spot houses sellers, Japanese and trade buyers. Demand mostly for new crops.

New York: Washington statement not official. Speculators selling.

New York: Probable adoption programme promoting release large quantities of better staples of loan cotton indicates more activity. Suggest trading position preferably selling new crops on bulges.

New York: General liquidation on Governmental policies suggesting disposal of Government loan cotton. Near month liquidation, is the outstanding feature. In the market's present temper, a further decline would not be surprising.

New York: Uncertainty regarding procedure of liquidation of Government holdings for the time being bearish for near months, but for constructive long run favour purchases new crops around 10.00 cents

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

NEW YORK, February 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 11.10 |
| May | 10.81 |
| July | 10.52 |
| October | 10.21 |
| December | 10.20 |
| January | 10.16 |
| Middling Spot | 11.60 |

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.**

New York, February 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 11.04 |
| May | 10.76 |
| July | 10.54 |
| M'dling Spot | 11.44 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York. February 1.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 6 000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 9,000 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | Nil |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, February 1.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS,

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 9.03 |
| May | 8.71 |
| July | 8.45 |
| October | 8.35 |
| November | 8.05 |
| January | 7.90 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 9.58 |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach, | |
| Fully Good, (Good Staple) | 5.16 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.31 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.46 |
| Oomra, | |
| Fine, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.22 |
| Superfine, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.37 |
| Choice, (No. 1 Staple) | 5.52 |
| Bengal— | |
| Good | 3.87 |
| Fully Good | 3.97 |
| Fine | 4.09 |
| Sinde— | |
| Fully Good | 4.17 |
| Fine | 4.29 |
| Superfine | 4.41 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, February 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 5.83 |
| March | 5.81 |
| April | 5.78 |
| May | 5.74 |
| June | 5.70 |
| July | 5.67 |
| August | 5.60 |
| September | 5.54 |
| October | 5.47 |
| November | 5.44 |
| December | 5.44 |
| January | 5.44 |
| March | 5.43 |
| May | 5.42 |
| July | 5.41 |
| Middling Spot | 6.06 |

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 5.82 |
| May | 5.76 |
| July | 5.69 |
| October | 5.49 |

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, February 1.

Spot and Forward—Closed.

Gold Bars Fine per oz., .. £7|1|0

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**

London, February 1.

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|4 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

**NEW YORK COFFEE.**

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), 6-3|4.

# WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 31

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 70 |
| Consolidated Gas | 36 |
| Columbia Gas | 16 |
| American Tel and Tel | 162 |
| Western Union Telg | 76 1/2 |
| Radio Corporation | 14 |
| New York Central | 34 1/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 18 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 36 |
| Union Pacific R R | 123 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 53 |
| United States Steel | 50 1/4 |
| American Smelting | 64 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 49 1/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 30 |
| Ford Motors of Canada A | 26 |
| General Motor | 57 |
| General Electric | 39 |
| Goodyear Tyre | 25 |
| Socony | 16 1/4 |
| National Dairy | 23 |
| Chase Bank | 41 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 37 1/2 |
| Stewart Warner | 21 |
| Amr Celanese | 24 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 485 |
| C P Railway | 12 |

Sunlife Annual report will be better than expected. Inflation market; everything strong. U. S. Steel Corporation working 42 per cent. Carloadings up 29'60.

Total business: 2 3/4 million

# COTTON ARRIVALS

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 30th January | 4,252 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 | 953,934 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 823,319 |
| Increase | 130,615 |

# COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 108 May 117 July 122 at Cross Rate 5.60 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 196 Liverpool May 5.77 Rs. 55 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 196 New York May 10.87 Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.60 5/8

# INDORE COTTON MARKETS

Indore, Feb 1

Yesterday night cotton opened at Rs. 198, midnight closed at Rs. 198/6. Closing futures 2? down. Dharna Rs. 195 To-day opened nominal Rs. 196. Declined on operators selling owing to lack of confidence Rs. 193/8. Now Rs. 193/12. Jota Rs. 4/6. Fatak 2/8 difference.

**INDIAN STERLING LOAN**

London, Jan 31

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan | 85 3/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan | 97 5/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 | 106 3/8 |
| 4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 | 110 |
| 4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan, 1950/55 | 114 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 | 117 |
| 5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 | 114 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 | 102 |
| 3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52 | 98 3/8 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 85 7/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Conversion | 108 1/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War Loan | 106 5/8 |

**LONDON EXCHANGES.**

London, February 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Closing Rate | 5.09-11\|6 |
| Paris | 74.87 |
| Berlin | 12.28-1\|2 |
| Madrid | 36.13 |
| Amsterdam | 4.99-1\|2 |
| Brussels | 7.28-1\|4 |
| Milan | 62.12 |
| Berne | 15.19-1\|4 |
| Prague | 119.12 |

**LINSEED.**

London, February 1.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton £11 Feb. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton £12|15 Feb.-March. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton £13|2|6 Feb.-March sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Cont). c.i.f. ton £12|7|6 Feb.-March sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton £12|5 Feb.-March sellers.

**LINSEED OIL.**

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 23|10-1|2 Feb. sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., 27|1-1|2 May-August sellers.

**RUBBER.**

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., 6 sellers.

**LONDON PRODUCE**

London, February 1.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, 31 Feb. sellers.

**JAVA SUGAR.**

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

Feb.-Mar. Nominal per cwt. 7|1-1|2.

C. and F. Bombay,

Feb.-March. Nominal per cwt. 6|10-1|2.

C. and F. Karachi,

Feb.-March. Nominal per cwt. 6|10-1|2.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 1

| | |
|---|---|
| B C Rate T T D D | 1/6 1/16 |
| LONDON.— | |
| Banks selling T T D D Jan.-Dec. | 1/6 3/32 |
| Banks buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Banks buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Banks buying 3 mos | 1/6 7/32 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| B C Rate T T | 268 |
| Banks selling T T | 266 |
| Banks buying T T | 263 1/4 |
| PARIS— | |
| Banks selling T T | 561 |
| Banks buying T T | 571 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Banks selling T T | 77 3/8 |
| Banks buying T T | 77 1/8 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Banks selling D D | 86 3/4 |
| JAVA— | |
| Banks selling D D | 84 1/2 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Banks selling D D | 88 1/2 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Banks selling D D | 81 |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Banks selling D D | 156 1/4 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Banks selling D D | 91 |
| CROSS RATE— | |
| New York/London 31st ultimo | 5.00 5/8 |
| Japan/London 1st instant | 1/2 1/32 |
| Java/London 1st instant | 7.24 1/2 |
| Hongkong/London 1st instant | 1/3 15/16 |
| Shanghai/London 1st instant | 1/2 3/8 |
| London/Paris 31st ultimo | 74.82 |
| London/Belgium 31st ultimo | 29.33 1/2 |
| London/Switzerland 31st ultimo | 15.18 3/4 |
| London/Berlin 31st ultimo | 12.29 1/2 |
| London/Stockholm 31st ultimo | 19.39 |
| London/New York 31st ultimo | 5.00 11/16 |
| London/Amsterdam 31st ultimo | 7.28 5/8 |

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold 30th ultimo | £7-0-8 |
| Gold 31st ultimo | £7-0-9 |
| Silver London Ready 30th ultimo | 19 9/16 |
| Silver London Ready 31st ultimo | 19 11/16 |
| Silver New York Ready 30th instant | 45 |
| 31st ultimo | 45 |
| London Discounts 3 Mos 30th ultimo | 9/16 p.c. |
| London Discounts 3 Mos 31st ultimo | 9/16 p.c. |
| London Discounts 6 Mos 30th ultimo | 5/8 p.c. |
| 31st ultimo | 5/8 p.c. |
| Reserve Bank Rate | 3 p.c. |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 p.c. |
| Money:—Call | 1/4 p.c. |
| 3 Mos | 1 p.c. |
| 6 Mos. | 1 1/2 p.c. |

Tone:—Easy.

# GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 1

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. The gold market was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 49 6 0 |
| Magh delivery | 49 3 0 |
| Magh Tejimandi | 1 8 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 49 2 0 |
| Fagan Tejimandi | 3 4 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 10 6 |
| Magh delivery | 34 10 9 |
| Magh Tejimandi | 0 4 6 |
| Fagan delivery | 34 9 0 |
| Fagan Tejimandi | 0 11 0 |

# GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb 1

The total bar gold of the value of Rs. 5,426,486 was exported during the week.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 1st day of February 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

| | |
|---|---|
| (B.T.) April-May | 1935-36 |
| 10-30 | Rs. 195/8 |
| 12-30 | Rs. 193/12 |
| 2-30 | 194/4 |
| 4-30 | Rs. 194/8 |
| April-May | April-May |

Highest 195/8

Lowest 193/4 Settlement rate 194

# HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 31

Broach A/M 1936 opeping 199; highest 199; lowest 197 1/4; closing 197 3/4

Oomra March opening 180 1/4; highest 180 1/4; lowest 180; closing 180 1/4

Oomra May opening 179 1/4; highest 179 1/2; lowest 179; closing 179 1/2

Bengal March opening 135 3/4; highest 137 1/4; lowest 135 3/4; closing 137 1/4

Bengal May opening 134 3/4; highest 135 3/4; lowest 134 3/4; closing 135 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 12 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 7

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES**

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 31-1-36 | 5980000 | 3730000 |
| Receipts yesterday 31-1-36 | 15000 | 9000 |
| Exports to date 31-1-36 | 4112000 | 2993000 |
| Stock at Ports 31-1-36 | 2607000 | 2339000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-36 | 2249000 | 765000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 31-1-36 | 741000 | 897000 |
| Visible Supply 31-1-36 | 6573000 | 6394000 |
| Quantity in sight 31-1-36 | 10269000 | 6513000 |
| Quantity out of sight 31-1-36 | 6742000 | 5187000 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 1

Following a drop of 29 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 195 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 193/4 on heavy selling by weak holders. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 194. The market was nervous and irregular.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 11 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 193/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 194 4 0 |
| Oomra March | 177 0 0 |
| Oomra May | 176 0 0 |
| Bengal March | 135 8 0 |
| Bengal May | 134 4 0 |

**OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES**

Bombay, Feb 1

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... 145 | 141 | 137 | 134 |
| Punjab | ... 145 | 141 | 137 | 134 |
| Rajputana | ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oomra No. 3 | 187 | 184 | 181 | 178 ... |
| C P No. 1 | 203 | 200 | 197 | 194 ... |
| C P No. 2 | 194 | 191 | 188 | 185 ... |
| Broach No. 2 | ... ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Punjab-Ame | ... ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Surat | ... ... | ... | ... | ... ... |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS**

Bombay, Feb 1

| | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | ... | 149 |
| Bengal Fine | ... | 145 |
| Bengal F G | ... | ... |
| C P 1 Fine | ... | 194 |
| C P 2 Fine | ... | 189 |
| Arvi Fine | ... | 190 |
| Ellichpur Fine | ... | 187 |
| Berar Fine | ... | 184 |
| Khamgaon Fine | ... | 185 |
| Mulkapur Fine | ... | 179/181 |
| Khandesh Fine | ... | 173/179 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | ... | 180/181 |
| Burwah/Sanavad Fine | ... | 183/185 |
| Mathia Fine | ... | 167/172 |
| Broach Fine | ... | ... |
| Punjab/American | ... | 204/209 |
| Sindh-American | ... | 204/209 |
| Cambodia | 244/249 | ... |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 209/214 | ... |
| Compta Good | 219/224 | .. |
| Westerns | 204/214 | ... |
| Kampala | 312/322 | ... |
| Jinja | 294/299 | ... |
| New Manza | ... | 284/294 |
| Jagadia Ankleshwar | ... | 234/236 |
| Surat-Navsari | ... | 244/246 |

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES**

Bombay, Feb 1

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY**

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 3,371 | 123,979 |
| Central India | 2,721 | 99,293 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,087 | 76,409 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 838 | 14,782 |
| Berar | 2,529 | 113,984 |
| Central Provinces | 1,288 | 36,703 |
| Total Oomras | 12,834 | 455,150 |
| Dholera | 101 | 27,968 |
| N.-W.-Provinces | 168 | 49,232 |
| Rajputana | 294 | 33,121 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2,339 | 244,111 |
| Broach | 363 | 4,423 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 40 | 10,655 |
| Westerns-Northerns | ... | 15,762 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 39 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 8,028 |
| Persian | ... | 5 |
| American | ... | 14,714 |
| Egyptian and African | 405 | 96,807 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 460 |
| Total | 16,544 | 970,478 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY**

1st Sep to 30th Jan

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,402 | 172,228 |
| Japan and China | 3,654 | 393,826 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 11,621 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 90,849 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 45,854 |
| Total | 6,056 | 714,378 |

**BOMBAY METAL MARKET**

Bombay, Feb 1

| | |
|---|---|
| London market— | |
| Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) | £34-15-0 |
| Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) | £34-17-6 |
| Standard Copper 3 months | £35-2-6 |
| Electrolytic copper | £39-5-0 |
| New York market— | |
| Blue Eagle | 9 cents. |
| Non-Blue Eagle | 8 1/2 cents |
| Bombay market— | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | Rs. 32-14-0 |
| Copper Sheets | Rs. 37-6-0 |

Tone: Easy.

# DISPOSAL OF AMERICAN COTTON

Bombay, Feb 1

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Forward Market opened easier. Heavy selling by bazaar operators depressed prices. Exporters and Japanese were prominent buyers.

During the last few days, the Japanese have displayed more interest in the market, especially in the Broach contract which is now ranking on a par with Oomra spot prices.

Local opinion on the latest announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation is somewhat divided but the majority of operators believe that the anxiety of the A.A.A. officials to dispose of their holdings between now and July, though in an orderly manner, is indicative of less prospect of any unitary control for the new crop. Furthermore, such orderly liquidation is expected to compete with Indian varieties and the general feeling appears to be that barring occasional reactions, the trend of the market will continue to be downwards.

Silver: The market was steadier on more favourable London advices in anticipation of the resumption of forward trading shortly. The stabilisation of the New York spot price at around 45 cents has given upcountry investors more confidence but the continued obscure American policy is against any sustained advance.

Seeds: Continued heavy selling by the Indore operator in linseed depressed prices—Exporters were good buyers. Wheat was featureless. Upcountry liquidation is noticeable on any upturns.

Cotton: The Commodity Credit Corporation's announcement caused a sharp decline especially in the near positions. The announcement states that cotton loans will be carried on as "past due" and that an effort will be made to work out arrangements to facilitate the marketing of some loan cotton.

The latest cable through Reuters reads as follows:—

"The Dow-Jones Agency from Washington states that agricultural officials will proceed with the programme to induce cotton farmers to market their twelve cent loan cotton. Cash inducement will probably be offered and Government will assume the loss with a view to expedite the disposal as much as the market will absorb between now and July."

Mr. B. H. Das, M.L.C. has given notice of a bill, namely the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill for being discussed in the Budget session of the Burma Legislative Council which commences on 13th inst. The amendment suggested by Mr. Das is as follows:—"That no permission shall be necessary for sacrificial slaughter at any festival or ceremony of any animals the flesh of which is not intended for sale."

# Active Buying In Tata Power Shares

## Steel Shares Decline On Unloading

### Market Nervous On Drop In Cotton

**BOMBAY, Feb. 1.**

**The local market opened weak to-day in sympathy with sudden drop in raw cotton prices. Later on active demand for Tata Power shares imparted better feeling with small improvement but towards the close, steel shares weakened on unloading. There was some short covering in cotton mill shares.**

**On the whole the market was nervous and irregular. Operators are awaiting further developments. The undertone of the market was easy.**

**TEXTILE MILLS**

Bombay, Feb. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 285 0 |
| 100 | Bombay Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 668 12 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 0 |
| 100 | Century | 158 12 |
| 100 | Central India | 230 0 |
| 100 | Colaba | 116 14 |
| 100 | Coorla | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 340 0 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon | 0 2 6 |
| 100 | Finlay | 108 12 |
| 100 | Gokak | 158 12 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1750 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 55 0 |
| 100 | Khatau | 74 8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 194 6 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 595 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 6 12 |
| 250 | Madras United | 40 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 845 0 |
| 250 | Model | 41 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 91 4 |
| 200 | New Great | 109 6 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 267 8 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 35 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2400 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 64 6 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 146 4 |
| 100 | Swan | 87 8 |
| 25 | Tata | 8 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1275 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 750 0 |

**BANKS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-10 | Baroda | 104 4 |
| 25-50 | Central | 35 6 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1520 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Con. | 376 14 |
| 50-100 | India | 128 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 132 0 |
| 5 | Union | 5 5 |

**CEMENTS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 34 8 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 113 8 |
| 160 | Indian | 436 4 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1995 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 357 8 |
| 75 | Okha | 251 4 |
| 10 | Punjab | 24 4 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 453 12 |
| 70 | United | 114 0 |

**INSURANCE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 5 |
| 15-75 | New India | 42 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4655 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 7 1 |

**ELECTRIC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 158 12 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1613 12 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 13 8 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 150 5 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 170 0 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 12 |
| 100 | Karachi | 245 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |
| 100 | Surat | 175 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 166 4 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1536 4 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 907 8 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 120 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 94 0 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 98 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 77 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 96 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 93 4 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 95 0 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 771 8 |

**MININGS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 31 0 |
| 30 | Tata S. Def. | 565 0 |

**ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE**

Bombay, Feb 1

Century 160 158 159 158/12

Bombay Dyeing 668 671 675 673 668/12

Kohinoor 193 195 194/5

Central India 230

New Great 108 109/8

Simplex 62 64/6

Swadeshi 146 144 145 146/4

Bundi 34/2 34/8 34/4 34/6

I Cement 440 437 436/4

Punjab 26/8 24/4

Shahabad 456 453 454 453/2

Andhra 1612 1615 1610 1612 1613/12

Tata Hydro 165/10 166/4

Tata Power 1523 1530 1536 1537 1535 1536/4

Tram Ord 150/10 150/5

T Steel Defd 571 566 570 562 568 566 565

T Steel Ord 148 147/4 147/12 147 147/8 147/4 147/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/12 166/12

Bellapur 168 166 167

B Steam 270

B Burma 393 391 393 393/2

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/10

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 per cent 1951/54 102/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/4

4 per cent 1943 109/8

4 per cent 1960/70 111/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10

5 per cent 1939/44 109/4

5 per cent 1940/43 111/4

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10

**TAX-FREE**

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/2

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/4

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

**CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)**

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 105/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 128/8

6 per cent K P T 1936 128/4

5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/2/6 and improved to Rs. 96/7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord | 147 8 |

**MISCELLANEOUS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 191 4 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 167 8 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 270 0 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 393 2 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma Cont. | 130 0 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 4-10-6 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 108 0 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 91 14 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Def. | 515 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ord. | 482 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 577 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 14 15 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 75 0 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 15 14 |

**PREFERENCE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1435 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 293 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 87 4 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 527 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 138 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 145 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 151 4 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1506 4 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 188 12 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 164 12 |
| 5 1/2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 13 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 647 8 |

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936

*A Look Round The World*

## Concentration Camp In Sicily

### *FASCISM IN SPAIN: WILL ADDIS ABABA BE BOMBED? ITALY PREPARES AGAINST OIL SANCTIONS: RUSSIA'S MILITARY BUDGET: MEXICO'S SUCCESSFUL SOCIALISATION PLANS: EXIT MUSSOLINI?*

### *HOW ITALY RECRUITS ITS SOLDIERS*

COPENHAGEN, (By Air Mail).

The correspondent of the "Politiken" has wired to his journal that the Italian Government are adopting drastic measures against the South Tyrolian deserters whose entire families are now being deported to the concentration camps in Sicily.

The police, as a rule, do not move out anywhere excepting in groups as they have been often shot upon from the mountains.

In many districts in South Tyrol, conscription is no more made by telegram as it is feared that the arrival of the telegram would incite the parties concerned to run away. Whenever it is desired to call a conscript, police are at once sent to the house of the man in question who is thus brought to the recruiting station.

### *FASCIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN*

MADRID, (By Air Mail).

The Fascist movement has come into full force in Spain, led by Senor Jose Primo de Rivera, son of the world-renowned Spanish dictator.

"Four years of republicanism" declares Primo de Rivera "has brought no discipline, no leadership and no real freedom in the country. It has only encouraged regionalism and internationalism. The only salvation of the country lies in unadulterated nationalism.

The entire nation should follow the example of Civil Guards as they are the only solid pillar in the country."

The Spanish Fascism has nothing in common with its counterparts in other countries. Its nationalistic and anti-capitalist slogans may attract a good number of followers, to obtain power, in spite of the fact that the Spanish people by their very temperament are insubordinate and individualistic.

The main reason of success so far achieved by the Spanish Fascists is due to the failure of the Socialist regime as also to their anti-monarchic doctrines which have attracted many members of the working class as well as the Spanish intelligentsia.

### *ADDIS ABABA TO BE BOMBED?*

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to the Ethiopian correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", Marshal Badoglio is planning an immediate bombardment of Addis Ababa.

New Italian bombers are under preparation for carrying out the task successfully and they will be ready within a few days.

It is declared, that the reason why Italy had not so far really concentrated on this military objective was due partly to political reasons and partly to the fact that Italian bombers were not modern enough for the purpose.

The bombardment of Addis Ababa involves 400 miles journey each way—with a full load of bombs on the outward journey—carried at an average height of between 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

The foreign legations in Addis Ababa are reported to be making adequate preparations against aerial bombardment as well as anti-foreign riots that are bound to break out.

### *JAPANESE EMIGRANTS REFUSED ENTRY IN BRAZIL*

RIO DE JANEIRO, (By Air Mail).

According to the journal "Diario de Noticias", over 200 Japanese emigrants have been forbidden to land in Brazil and compelled to return home in spite of the vehement protests of the Japanese ambassador.

"The attitude of the Brazilian Government" declares the journal "has undergone a complete change on the question of the immigration of Japanese farmers in the country. As a rule, the Brazilian Government allots a quota to every country whose citizens intend to settle down on the Brazilian soil. This quota has not, so far, been applied in any harsh way.

"It is possible" adds the journal "that the matter may produce some tension in diplomatic relations between the countries."

### *WHITE RUSSIANS EXPELLED FROM TURKEY*

ANGORA, (By Air Mail).

As a sequel to the recent renewal of the Russo-Turkish alliance, over one hundred and fifty White Russian Officers have been asked to leave Turkey immediately, declares the "Yeni Gun". The government order has produced great uneasiness among the White Russians living in the country, as these officers can only travel by means of Nansen passports.

Permission from the French Government for necessary Visas was turned down sometime ago and the White Russians are, therefore alleged to be contemplating to go to Greece, as the Athenes government have agreed to grant them permission for settling down in one of the Aegean islands.

### *JAPAN SPEEDS UP ITS NAVAL CONSTRUCTION*

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

According to the report issued by the Nippon Navy Military and published in "Jiji Shimpo", Japan has decided to speed up its naval construction with a view to attain parity with the U.S.A. and Great Britain. It is proposed to complete the entire programme by the end of 1936.

The new programme aims primarily at the quick completion of an earlier project including the building of at least 90 warships with a total tonnage of 220,000 metric tons. Out of these twenty-eight units have already been completed and the rest are at present under construction.

### *PROVISION FOR PETROL SANCTION*

VIENNA, (By Air Mail.)

According to the Rome correspondent of "Die Stande", the Italian Government are thinking of making the use of "National Fuel Mixture" compulsory for all motor cars, in order to lessen the effect of the oil sanctions and also to reduce the amount of foreign currency to be paid abroad for import of foreign petrol. The new mixture is at present being produced under government control and will be sold under the name of "Monopole". Its composition is 70 per cent petrol extracted from coal, 20 per cent alcohol and 10 per cent. benzole.

### *WILL THE VATICAN NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE?*

PARIS: (By Air Mail).

According to "L'Oeuvre," the Ethiopia. The sanctions that have catastrophic conditions of the Vatican finances may compel the Pope to negotiate for an early reconciliation between Italy and been so far applied against Italy have had serious repercussions on the income of the Vatican. The number of the pilgrims is steadily decreasing and the Italian banks on which the Vatican depends cannot get any money from abroad.

It is alleged that representations through a Papal Legate were made some time ago to M. Laval, who promised to grant certain privileges in favour of the Vatican. The failure of the Laval Government has, however, entirely killed any hopes in that direction.

### *INCREASE IN RUSSIAN ARMY BUDGET*

MOSCOW: (By Air Mail).

During the course of a speech made at the opening session of the Executive Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. and reported in its entirety in "Izvestia," M. Molotoff, the President of the Council of the Commissars of the People, made important declarations, regarding the economic position and progress of Russia and the future foreign policy to be pursued by the country.

Reviewing the progress made during the past year, declared that the Soviet total production, which according to plans was to be 16 per cent. greater in relation to the preceding year, rose actually by 20.4 per cent.

The greatest success was, however, achieved in the development of the Stakhanovist movement, which not only permitted the national economy to be re-equipped technically, but also helped to create a field for new technique.

"For 1936—which shall be the fourth year of the second five-year plan—the total increase in production planned is 23 per cent. The increase in agricultural production during this year is bound to be greater than that of industrial production.

"This gigantic programme has only been made possible because of the nature of the Soviet Economy, which has become entirely socialistic and wherein the problem of liquidation of classes has been completely solved.

"It is apparent from the statistics that the salaries as well as the cultural and social amenities of the workers have been considerably increased during the period.

"The progress made in the material welfare and in the advancement of cultural level of our working class, is also to-day more rapid than in any other country."

Examining the international situation M. Molotoff declared that although the treaties of mutual assistance were signed with France and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Government had been more occupied with the political relations with Germany on the one hand and with Japan on the other. The Soviet Government would have liked to establish better connections with Germany than those that actually existed by the success of that depended also upon the other party. Negotiations of a commercial nature were nevertheless made in connection with the plan of proposed credits to be accorded to Russia.

"As regards Japan" declared M. Molotoff, "no progress in the conclusion of Nippo-Soviet pact was possible and it is therefore difficult to treat the situation without apprehensions.

"In face of menace from Germany as well as Japan, the Soviet Government should safeguard against external aggression in order to protect the peaceful work done by the labourers and Kolkhoziens of our country. Where it concerns the defence of our grand socialist edification, we can never be content with results so far obtained by us.

"We should, at any cost, try to find out material means to achieve this object and accordingly increase our budget for the defence of our country.

"We should continue to strengthen our 'Red' army and at the same time try to utilize all the possibilities for preserving peace by explaining our policy to the workers of the world. Such a policy of national defence will mean to us according to the figures provided by M. Grinko, the Commissar of People of Finance, the sum of 14,800 million roubles as against 8,200 million during 1935".

A group photo taken at the annual social gathering of Hind Mahila Samaj.

### *SUCCESS OF SOCIALISATION PLANS IN MEXICO*

MEXICO, (By Air Mail).

The six year plan undertaken in 1934 with the object of bringing prosperity to the people through socialistic measures has made enormous progress. Land is being distributed to the peasants on an ever increasing scale and the Government have also proceeded to the nationalisation of the principle resources and activities of the country.

The foundation of the 'National Financial Society of Mining Credit" which favours small proprietorship of oil wells as well as mines has already resulted in the elimination of foreign capital from some of the big industrial enterprises. Besides, the "Potromex" Company intended for the exploitation of petrol wells through the State is ceaselessly extending its activities in all directions. The object of this national organisation is to gradually unite most of the private petroleum companies and thus become a vast national petroleum trust belonging to the State and directed by an administrative personnel under the control of the Government.

In addition to this, attempts are also being made to nationalise the Insurance companies under the form of a society, "Seguros de Mexico", 60 per cent of whose capital belongs to the State.

The object of Mr. Cardenas is to eliminate all the private insurance companies and turn this branch of economic activity into a national enterprise.

Other branches of industry are besides gradually passing under Government control. Thus the fabricationn and importation of paper is already to a great extent reserved to a company created by the Government. Importation of other materials is more and more coming under the control of official administrators and a control of price-level destined to stabilise the National economy has also been instituted.

In order to discourage big capitalists and land-owners from spending Mexican money in foreign countries, a tax of 2 to 4 per cent has been passed on all sums spent abroad excepting those exclusively meant for payments of imports. This planned nationalisation policy, declares "El Nacional" has already brought an appreciable amelioration in the economic position of the country as the exports have risen by leaps and bounds.

The budget of last year ending in August recorded a surplus of 29 million pesos inspite of considerable increase in expenditure due to the financing of public works in Mexico.

### *EXIT MUSSOLINI!*

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"What the ghastly blunder of Moscow was to Napolean, the mad adventure into the wilds of Abyssinia looks like being to Mussolini, the beginning of the end," declares Mr A. G. Gardiner in "John Bull."

"I think the end is coming. Napolean survived more than two years after Moscow, but Moscow dug his grave. And Abyssinia is digging the grave of Mussolini. The magic of his name is blown on and as the dimensions of the catastrophe are realised, the disillusioned and shattered nation will find some other focus around which it can mobilize itself. The focus may be the king, or the heir-apparent or the army or some other adventurer that can jump the claim and seize the reins.

That Mussolini can himself emerge from tragedy unscathed is out of question. For tragedy it is in Italy, whatever happens.

He may decide to run amock, reckless of all consequences. The alternative is a humiliating surrender to the irresistible facts of the situation Whichever horn of the dilemma he choses, his personal ascendancy will be gone.

There is another possibility. He may try to dodge the dilema by putting himself at the head of a "Proletarian" Italy. He began as a revolutionist of the Left and has never concealed a sneaking sympathy with Russia. It is quite on the cards that he may lead Italy to Bolshevism in order to cover up the tracks of his retreat from Abyssinia

But whatever the course of events in the next few months, the Dictatorship will be shaken. When it falls Europe will be able to breathe again. "The corpse of the goddess of Liberty" which Mussolini boasts that he has tramped under foot, will come to life. And not in Italy alone."

### *CAUSES OF EGG-SHORTAGE IN GERMANY*

MUNICH, (By Air Mail)

An explanation of the causes behind the recently reported egg-shortage in the country is given in a communique issued by the Reichsnachrstand (Department for food provision of the Reich) and published by the journal "Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten."

It is declared that the famine in butter and meat resulted in most people falling on eggs as substitutes. The majority of the labourers who could not buy cheese also took to eggs as did the units of the New Army and the members of the "Arbeitsdienst."

Thus the consumption of eggs was so great that inspite of various measures taken the stocks were rapidly exhausted.

"It is only when the Reich authorities will be in a position to place sufficient quantities of butter and meat for the consumers, that the famine in eggs will disappear and the internal market will be well provided."

### *JAPAN AND THE NAVAL PROBLEM*

EDINBURGH, (By Air Mail)

With reference to the Japanese demands for parity at the recent Naval Conference the Tokyo correspondent of the "Scotsman" writes to his journal that the withdrawal of the Japanese delegation has not at all disturbed the Japanese public, whose opinion has already been very carefully prepared.

"First and foremost among the arguments put forward in favour of the treaty-less state of affairs comes the opinion of the naval experts that even general building race would not cost Japan as much as is widely assumed. The Navy ministry asserts that such a contingency would not necessitate any large expenditure beyond the present level, for Japan desires parity of effective fighting strength and not of total tonnage with the British and American fleets.

"Owing to her splendid strategic position it would be quite sufficient if each capital ship, battle cruiser or aeroplane-carrier built abroad were countered by Japan with a first class submarine, or a few small fast surface ships and naval aeroplane. Such units are comparatively inexpensive, and meet Japan's exclusive need for defensive weapons.

"Diplomatically, Japan is well aware of the world's pre-occupation with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Who, it is asserted in Tokyo, will interfere with Japan's naval ambitions at the cost of weakening her own power nearer home?

"The chance of rising to the position and strength of a great power while nobody is looking is considered too good to be missed.

"As long as present mentality prevails in Tokyo, there seems to be little hope of agreement now or in the near future. It may be that when naval parity is either conceded or assumed Japan will think more soberly about practical co-operation with other powers. But the ways of Japanese mind being irrational cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty."

### *WILL THE FRANC FALL?*

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to the "Economist" there is a very real danger that before long budgetary and financial weakness in France may, without waiting upon the general elections, in three months' time, engender a final crisis of the franc. "Such an occurrence" declares the journal "would certainly entail the disintegration of the gold block into countries with currencies of varying degrees of devaluation and would let loose a fresh wave of competitive currency depreciation."

### *BRITAIN'S 'SURRENDER' IN EGYPT*

#### *Die-hard Paper's Apprehensions About India*

The "Daily Mail" writes:—

"It is quite certain that if your critics had their way war would break out immediately. And it is equally certain that in such a conflict French opinion would make it impossible for the French Air Force and Navy to co-operate with us effectively."

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is most unfavourably placed strategically, as some of the ablest British and foreign authorities have pointed out in our columns, and it would be exposed to desperate risks—all on behalf of the Negus. The policy of sanctions was fraught from the first with tremendous perils. It was certain, if pressed, to produce an explosion.

At this anxious moment a fresh source of danger has been created by what appears to be the sudden adoption of a policy of surrender in Egypt. Under pressure from that anti-British faction, the Wafd, and after riots and demonstrations, negotiations have been opened for the reintroduction of the 1923 Constitution, modified by the terms of the 1930 treaty, which was never signed.

This treaty would relegate the British garrison in Egypt to the hot and unhealthy Suez Canal zone, and render the defence of that country against attack from the West almost impossible.

If the Wafd obtains its aims and such a surrender takes place it will be a direct invitation to every heavily-armed foreign nation to increase its pressure upon Great Britain. What is happening in Egypt will have great effect in India. It is proving up to the hilt the contention of the opponents of the Government of India Act—that the so-called safeguards are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Similar disloyal demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the other great centres of population in India would force upon a weak British Government the same kind of dismal surrender that is in danger of taking place in Egypt.

## TOY ADVISORY COUNCILS

### Governor Of New Provinces Will Have Absolute Powers

KARACHI, Feb. 1.

The Orders-in-Council, with regard to the transitional Government in Sind till the provincial autonomy is introduced, have rather been received with a cold shoulder.

It is stated here that they virtually assign all powers of governance to the Governor of the Province. He has no power to make law only, but there will be no need of framing any laws during the transitry period, unless an emergency arises.

The Advisory Committee given to the Governor which will be nominated by him, has absolutely no power, beyond that it can only give advice when asked and which may or may not be accepted. On the budget question it has power to discuss but cannot vote.

It is true, it is stated, that the Governor is empowered to take one or more ministers from the Advisory Council. But they are not ministers having their own statutory powers. They will be to him like his private secretaries.

Under these circumstances, it is stated, where is the need to constitute such an Advisory Committee and nominate ministers? They will be extra burden on the meagre resources of an already deficit province.—United Press.

### *ROYAL INDIAN NAVY*

#### *Results Of Competitive Exam*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following candidates have been declared successful in the competitive examination for admission into the Royal Indian Navy held in Delhi in October 1935.

Homi Dinshah Kapadia (Bombay) for engineering branch; Surendra Datt Kala (U. P.) for executive branch; Surendra Nath Kohli (Punjab) for executive branch.

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